

EXCAVATION AT CORINTH, 1973

(PLATES 1-10)

DURING the spring of 1973, excavation at Corinth, conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, was concentrated within the forum of the Roman city and along the Lechaion Road east of Temple Hill, as well as in the Demeter Sanctuary on the north slope of Acrocorinth. The following report is concerned only with the areas investigated within the lower city.¹

HERO TEMENOS

(Fig. 1, Pl. 1)

Excavation of the hero temenos discovered in 1972 immediately northeast of the rostrum of the Roman forum was completed this spring by the investigation of the southeast quarter.² In 1972 two burials, 72-4 and 72-5, were found within the temenos (Fig. 1). This year two more graves, 73-4 and 73-5, were found here, parallel to each other and with approximately the same orientation as grave 72-5, about 14 degrees west of north. The skeletons were found as they had been interred, although the graves themselves had been opened and looted. The eastern burial, 73-4, had its head to the north, the other lay with its head to the south. The burial position

¹ This year, as in the past, I am happy to thank Mrs. Evangelia Deilaki, Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia, for her continued considerations toward the Corinth Excavations. I am deeply indebted as well to Professor James McCredie, Director of the American School of Classical Studies, for his advice and unfailing help.

The trench supervisors who excavated during the regular spring season in the lower city were Dr. Sharon Herbert, Misses Diana Buitron, Mary Ellen Carr, Caroline M. Houser, and Messrs. Edwin M. Schorr and James C. Wright. In the Demeter Sanctuary Dr. Nancy Bookidis was assisted by Mr. David Peck, who served as architect for the sanctuary during the year and as trench master during the spring; Dr. Bookidis will publish separately her excavation report of the Demeter Sanctuary.

Miss Jean MacIntosh was in charge of the museum operation during the spring excavation season; Miss Joan Fisher dealt with the numismatic material. I. Ioannides and L. Bartzioti took the object and final excavation photographs. Professor R. S. Stroud checked my readings and offered help with the epigraphical material. Without the advantages of the skill and efforts of all concerned, the following report would have little value. To everyone I owe warm thanks.

² C. K. Williams, II and Joan Fisher, "Corinth, 1972: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, pp. 1-44, for previous excavation report.

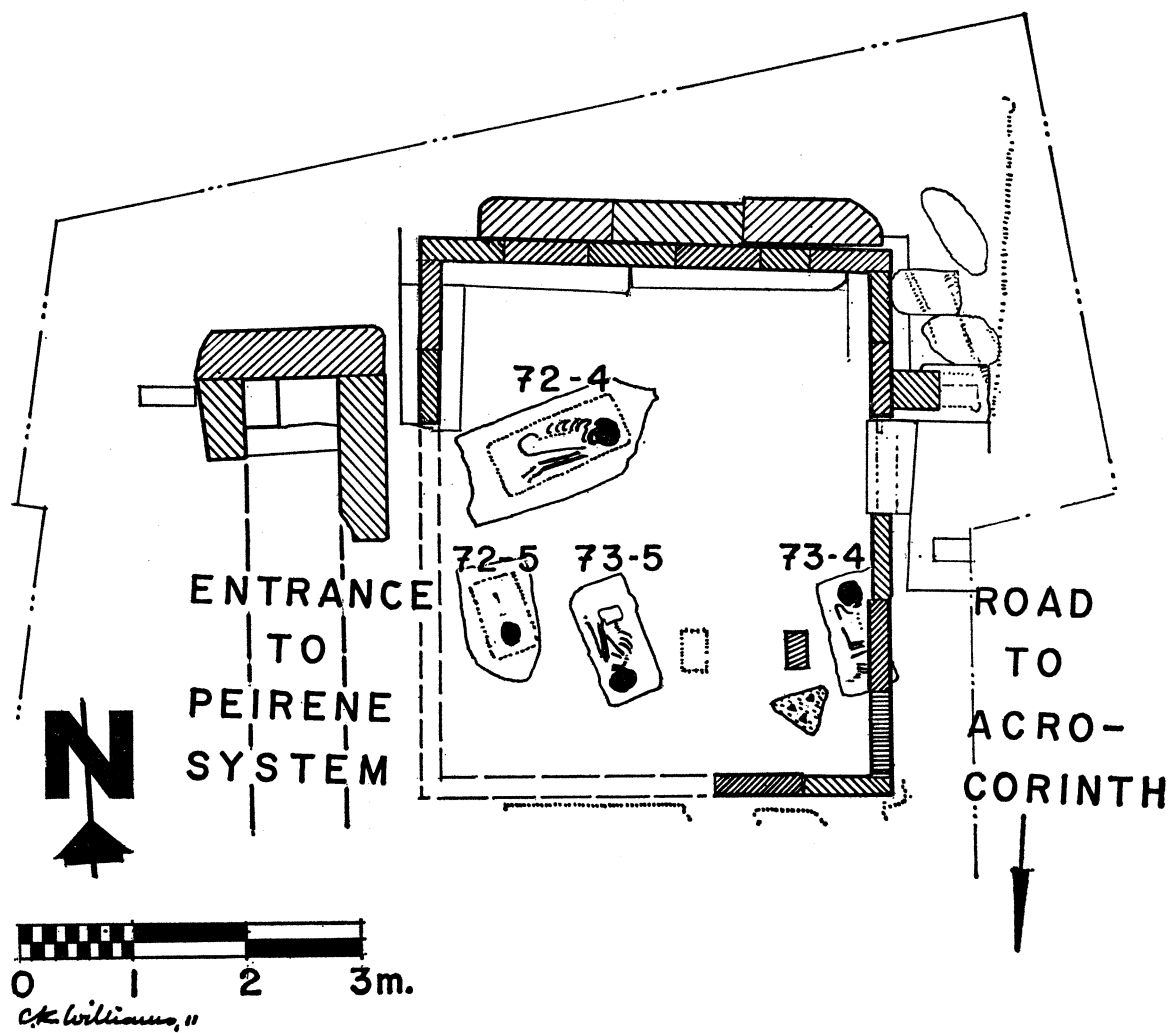


FIG. 1. Plan, Hero Temenos.

also varied. The eastern skeleton had its legs in kneeling position; 73-5 was on its left side with knees to chest, in tightly contracted position.³

Stratigraphic remains indicate that sometime after the interments were made the area was encroached upon by a roadway. By this time the graves themselves were either being ignored or were forgotten and the ground level was trimmed down slightly.

During the excavation of grave 73-4, the fill over the grave was found to be soft and sandy. This is because the builders of the temenos wall had broken through the crusty road metal that had been built up over the grave, sinking their wall to within 0.08 m. of the bedrock bottom of the grave. It may have been at this same time that the cover slab or slabs were also removed. Apparently feelings were not so strong as to prohibit the builders of the temenos from laying their wall over the grave, if, at that time, they realized that the cutting in bedrock was a grave shaft.

Burial 73-5, about 1.50 m. west of grave 73-4, was found in a shallow cutting in bedrock. The grave shaft apparently was destroyed with the leveling of bedrock in the area (Pl. 1). The cover slabs of the grave had been removed and an accumulation of solidly packed cobbles was found in a hard crust around the skull of the skeleton, as well as in the northern area around the burial; this is the result of much traffic over the grave and throughout the area. A pile of poros chips, apparently trimmings from the construction of the temenos wall, was spread over the cobbly road metal in the area above the skull of grave 73-5.

In the stratum dated to the first use of the enclosure, and over the foundation trench of the temenos wall, was found a fragment of black-figured amphora, depicting Herakles fighting Amazons, a pot with subject appropriate for dedication in this sanctuary:

1. Black-figured neck-amphora, Attic. Pl. 1

C-73-62a. Max. pres. H. 0.08 m.

Fine Attic dark pinkish tan clay, slip, black glaze, added white and purple.

Fragment of body, mended from three sherds; also one non-joining fragment.

Upper left-hand corner of body panel, trace

of handle in black-glazed shoulder, trace of offset at neck. Scene of Herakles striding right in short tunic and lion skin, tail of skin extended to left, below extended quiver. Proper right arm bent over head, left arm forward, shooting bow. Behind Herakles and to his left, helmeted Amazon striding left, head to right. Proper

³ Thanks are owed to Mr. Peter Burns for his study of the skeletal remains recovered from the 1973 excavation. The skeletons of graves 73-4 and 73-5 appear to be similar in physical make-up and general structure to the skeleton of grave 72-4, see *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, pp. 32-33. Differences are due to gender in the case of 73-5 and to the lower age bracket of those found this year as compared to 72-4. Grave 73-4: Male, in middle adulthood, between 30-37 years, with degenerative osteoarthritis. Dental health normal. Grave 73-5: Female, about 38 years old, slight trace of degenerative osteoarthritis. A series of ribs of right side broken and healed. Dental health fair.

right arm bent at elbow, holding sword; plume of helmet of Amazon overlaps tongue pattern of shoulder zone. To right of Herakles second Amazon, fallen or kneeling in short tunic, with shield over proper right knee. Skin of both Amazons in added white; added white for de-

tails such as lion claws, X and dots of shield decoration; purple for lion mane, Amazon skirt, tunic of Herakles; incision for anatomical details, hair of lion skin, cloth and weapons; figures not outlined by incision.

Inside, black glazed except for shoulder area.

At the time when the enclosure wall was constructed, two rectangular shafts of poros were erected in the southeast quarter of the temenos. One block was sunk 0.11 m. into bedrock, 0.52 m. west of the east wall of the temenos, 0.92 m. north of the south wall of the temenos. The second was built 0.69 m. west of the first, also in bedrock. The first poros shaft is 0.18 m. east-west and 0.32 m. north-south; it is preserved to a height of 0.40 m. The second is preserved only as fragments of poros in the bedrock cutting, the cutting large enough to take a poros block the size of the preserved shaft.

The two shafts appear not to have gone out of use at the same time; or, if they were eliminated simultaneously, the lower part of the eastern shaft was left *in situ* while the western block was completely removed. The eastern shaft was found still standing when the area was excavated this year.

Once the western shaft had been removed, a sandy fill of the mid-fourth century B.C. was laid over the area, obliterating all evidence of the shaft cutting. A triangular conglomerate stone was discovered in the same fill 0.030 m. south of the eastern poros shaft. From this earth were recovered two silver coins, adhering one to the other. The first is an issue of Argos (coin No. 142), the second of Corinth (coin No. 1); also found was a miniature phiale, No. 2.

2. Mesomphalic phiale.

Pl. 1

Intact.

C-73-61. H. 0.018, Diam. of rim 0.048 m.

String-cut base, shallow globular body. In-

terior floor with central omphalos. Completely flaking black glaze.

glazed.

Along the outside face of the east wall of the shrine, a number of road levels were distinguished, many of them with deep wheel ruts. The strata were investigated only to the levels of the earliest floor associated with the late threshold of the temenos.⁴ One exception, a single spot of soft, early fill, was excavated immediately north of the paving of the entrance porch of the enclosure. This fill was spread over the original use levels at the entrance to the temenos at the time when the threshold was raised. Also at this time two poros blocks were laid against the outside face of the

⁴ C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, pp. 8-9, where the reset threshold is discussed.

east enclosure wall and packed around with the same earth. In this soft earth were found a number of temenos votives. Representative of the finds are:

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 3. Horse and rider figurine. | Pl. 1 | Fine Corinthian buff clay, no paint. |
| MF-73-14. Max. pres. L. 0.044 m. | | Head of warrior missing, also two legs of horse. |
| Corinthian pink-buff clay, red paint. | | Handmade horse and rider; rider with shield on proper left arm. |
| Complete except horse legs and tail. | | |
| Handmade horse and rider; rider wears fillet, arms and legs pinched to horse. Rider completely red except for neck and face, eyes dotted. Horse with red mane, eyes, and nose, four horizontal lines on neck with vertical by mane, red on tail, stripe on preserved part of hind legs, front of front legs. | | |
| 4. Horse and rider figurine. | Pl. 1 | 5. Couchant lion figurine. |
| MF-73-15. Max. pres. H. 0.071, max. pres. L. 0.060 m. | | Pl. 1 |
| | | MF-73-16. L. 0.032 m. |
| | | Fine Corinthian pink-buff clay, red paint. |
| | | Intact. |
| | | Handmade lion on plinth, lying with paws forward, tail curled over back. Mane rendered by four long, horizontally slashed applied rolls of clay. Claws, mouth, nose rendered by incision; mane, ears, eyes, claws painted red. Back and front of plinth painted red. |

CONCLUSIONS

A Protogeometric cemetery developed on the hillside where the rostrum of the Roman forum was later built. The interments were made where the roadway rose out of the valley east of Temple Hill southward to Acrocorinth or else turned to the right and headed for what is now the modern village of Anaploga.

At least the four or five graves that were nearest the crossing were either forgotten or ignored by the end of the Protocorinthian period. When the roads here shifted their course, the traffic passed over the graves themselves.

Apparently either slightly before or during the Early Corinthian period grave 72-4 was discovered and looted. It is possibly as a direct result of this action that the cover slabs of the grave were reset and cult activity started.⁵ By the end of the Late Corinthian period, the cult had become formalized and a temenos, 3.77 m. east-west by 4.48 m. north-south, was established, enclosed by a poros wall with entrance from the east.

It appears that at the time when the cult was instituted only grave 72-4 was recognized as such, while on the other hand grave 72-3 remained unrecognized and unlooted. Grave 73-5 was probably destroyed in the period when the roadway beside the graves was encroaching on the burial plot. Then the cover slab was removed,

⁵ For the latest discussion on hero cults and their development in the eighth century B.C., see T. Hadzisteliou Price, "Hero-Cult and Homer," *Historia*, XXII, 1973, pp. 129-144.

bedrock was cut down and the skeleton trampled on and embedded within hard-packed road metal. Grave 73-4 appears to have been disturbed during the construction of the temenos wall, by which time knowledge of the grave had been lost. Indeed, the builders may not have realized that the depression over which they were erecting the wall was a grave shaft. In any case, no effort was made to include the grave completely within the confines of the temenos (Pl. 1).

The entrance is not centered in the east wall of the enclosure. The door is 1.36 m. from the north wall and 2.27 m. from the south wall of the enclosure. It is, however, on axis with the grave of the hero, 72-4. The asymmetrical arrangement is the result, apparently, of design, which included the placing of two piers in the southeast quarter of the temenos.

To judge from extant remains, the two poros piers can be identified either as stelai or as legs of an offering table. For the following reasons they are considered legs. First, the blocks are oriented with the line of the enclosure walls, not with the longitudinal axis of the graves, and they are set half way between door and south wall of the enclosure, in a manner that suggests that these elements were designed as an integral part of the temenos and did not pre-exist it. The blocks are part of the second phase of the history of the cult, the building of the enclosure, and not contemporary with the establishment of the cult itself nor with the original interments. Secondly, at the time of the establishment of the hero cult, apparently only the position of the grave of the hero, 72-5, was known. A second stele here thus seems superfluous. Moreover, the poros slabs have their wide faces, those most likely to have been inscribed or decorated, facing each other rather than northward; this orientation of the blocks is inconvenient if they are to be restored as stelai. The design and arrangement of the blocks are more appropriate to legs of a stone table, in form similar to those set in front of couches in dining rooms.⁶

The consistently rising road level east of the temenos caused the threshold of the temenos to be raised; this probably happened in the early fourth century B.C. Thereafter the offering table was removed from the temenos; one leg was completely destroyed at the time when the floor inside the temenos was raised to agree with the higher threshold. At about this time, in the mid-fourth century B.C., the coping of the north wall of the temenos also was removed.⁷ The temenos continued to be used in altered form, however, through the Hellenistic period and until the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C.

⁶ Carl Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton, 1951, p. 53, where banquet table supports are 0.53 by 0.22 m., set 0.70 m. apart.

⁷ A late fifth- or early fourth-century date was originally given for the removal of the coping, see C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, p. 12. Examination this year shows that the raising of the level of the threshold is in a phase earlier than the removal of the coping.

FORUM, WEST END

Excavation this year at the west end of the forum has been limited to the area immediately southwest of Temple F.⁸ This year pre-Roman levels were exposed only in areas where the Roman cement bedding had been destroyed and earlier remains thus had been partially exposed. Immediately under the Roman paving lies a late Classical and Hellenistic roadway. Below the roadway a small portion of house and roof tile destruction and a small segment of mud-brick wall were found. From the pottery recovered the habitation can be dated to the mid-fifth century B.C. A general excavation of the area is needed, however, for more precise information about the early levels.

The Roman marble paving of this portion of the forum, with a maximum elevation of + 81.05 m., was laid on a thin bedding of cement directly over the Hellenistic hard-packed road. Most of the Roman paving slabs are missing; apparently robbed out during the late Roman life of the forum. The bedding still retains the clear impression of the slabs, however (Pl. 1, bottom).

Foundations of a single late Roman building, preserved from one to three stones high, are built directly on and in some cases cut into the cement bedding of the Roman paving of the forum (Pl. 1, bottom, no. 1). No walls of this building are preserved above foundation level. Little can be said about the form of the structure except that the building is composed of at least two rooms; the better preserved western room is 2.80 m. wide, the eastern room was probably about the same. The building is not oriented at right angles to the earlier Roman monuments that surround it, such as the West Shops. No preserved floors, coins, or pottery can be associated with the use and destruction of the building, for a barrel-vaulted tomb and enclosing wall (Fig. 2; Pl. 1, bottom, no. 2) were built into the building. The tomb ignored the orientation of the late Roman building; instead it oriented itself with the early Roman structures of the area and in places covered parts of the late Roman building.

Apparently at the time of the construction of the late Roman building, the Romans dug into and partially tunneled under the Roman paving of the area in order to lay a terracotta water line. The trench thus dug ran immediately east of the late Roman building and was oriented with it. The water line continued northwestward toward the fountain of Glauke. At one point the trench cut through a soft spot in bedrock which was felt to need reinforcement. This was done with fragments of marble column bases scavenged from the West Shops. A fragment of geison from the same structure was found in the fill of the trench dug for the water pipe.

⁸ The area was investigated in 1933-1935 to the Roman levels, except in a strip that supported the excavation railroad track. Investigation farther south had been made to late Byzantine levels in 1959 and 1960. See H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 225-235; Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 95-116.

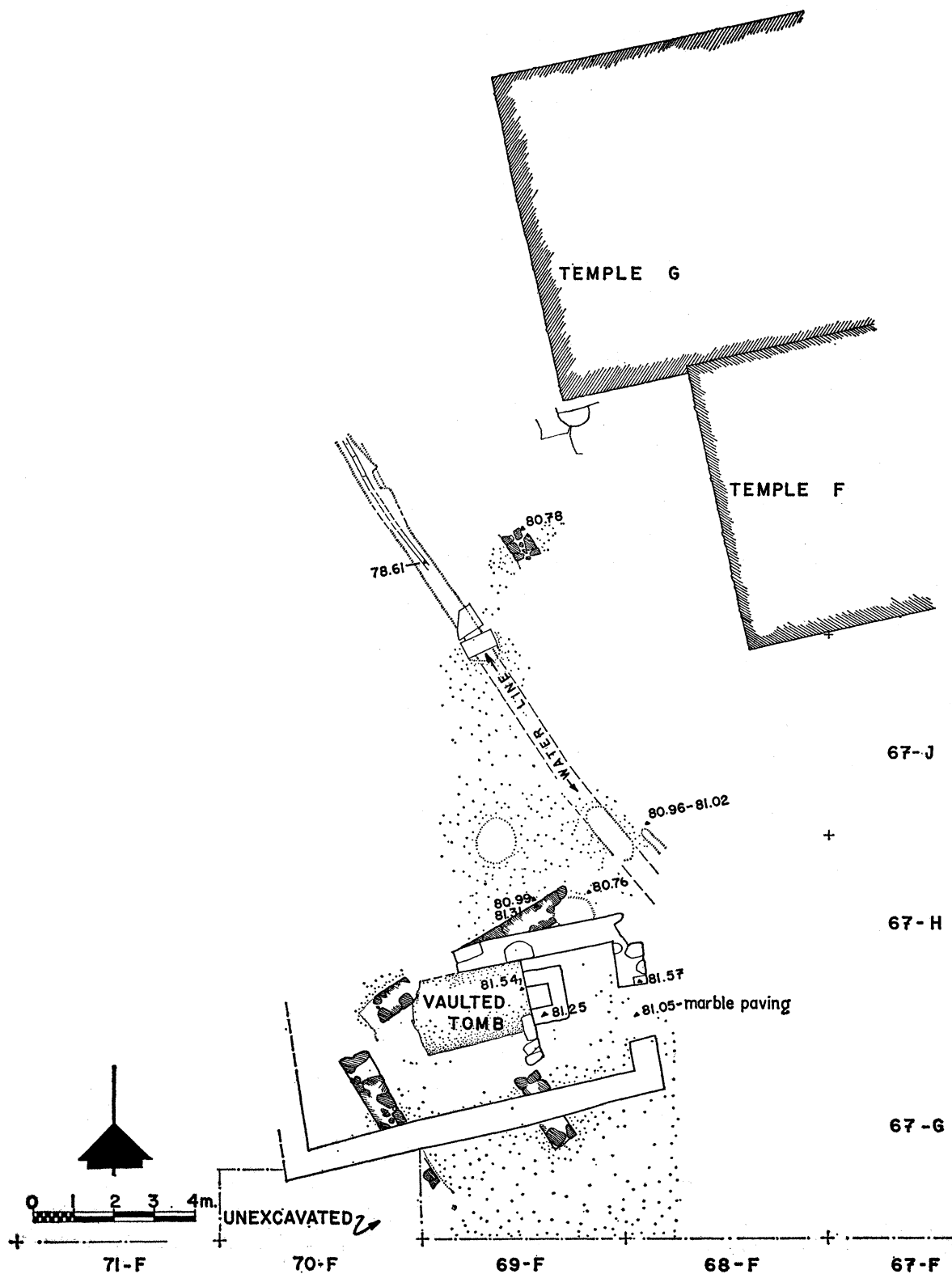


FIG. 2. Plan, West End of Forum, Building of End of 4th Century after Christ and Early Christian Vaulted Tomb.

The re-use of these architectural finds indicates that the trench had been constructed after the collapse or damage of at least one section of the façade of the West Shops. Construction of the drain is thus associated with reconstruction of the Shops after the disastrous earthquake of 365 or, possibly but less likely, after that of A.D. 375.⁹ Moreover, pottery discovered from the back-filling of the drain can be dated to the middle of the fourth century after Christ.

Close to this first trench is a second, much shallower drain, only 0.27 m. deep. This was dug into road metal that had accumulated east of the late Roman building discovered this year. The top of the road metal here is between 80.96 and 81.02 m. above sea level. Because of the orientation of the shallow drain, parallel as it is to the late Roman building, the drain is assumed to have been in use at the same time as the late Roman building and terracotta water line.

Found in the silt of the shallow drain were 14 coins; seven, Nos. 250, 284, 304, 307, 309, 315 and 319 are dated from A.D. 367 to 425. Apparently the open area of the forum was being encroached upon by buildings, perhaps not even public in nature, from as early as the second half of the fourth century or the first quarter of the fifth century after Christ.¹⁰

The late Roman structure was destroyed and a vaulted tomb with enclosure wall was built on the ruins. The tomb is of a type that is relatively common in Corinth (Pl. 2, top left).¹¹ Entrance is from the west, the access through a manhole-like vestibule or shallow shaft, 0.57 by 0.55 m. in area and 0.55 m. deep. The opening from it into the tomb chamber is 0.58 m. wide and 0.61 m. high. From this entrance there is a drop of 0.95 m. to the floor of the main chamber. The main chamber is rectangular, 1.25 m. north-south by 2.40 m. east-west. It is roofed by a barrel vault with maximum clearance of 1.55 m. along its whole east-west length. The chamber is solidly stuccoed but undecorated. The floor is paved with square tiles, the row along the west wall tilted upward to form a crude pillow.

Eleven skeletons were found in the tomb, laid with heads at the west (Pl. 2, top right). Probably all were originally primary burials; the topmost skeleton was found scattered above the others. The bones of an infant were scattered in the fill among the undisturbed skeletons. The disturbed condition of the two skeletons may

⁹ J. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *Inscriptions, 1926-1950*, Princeton, 1966, no. 504.

¹⁰ R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, *Mediaeval Architecture*, Princeton, 1957, p. 24, suggests a date of the sixth century, or possibly as early as the fifth century, for the first such changes. See, also, Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, *Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple*, Princeton, 1951, pp. 72-73. Other evidence for the earlier date, late fourth or fifth century, comes from the area immediately to the south. H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 99-100, note 7.

¹¹ R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, *Mediaeval Architecture*, pp. 127-128. J. Wiseman, "Excavations at Corinth, the Gymnasium Area, 1966," *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, pp. 417-420; "Excavations at Corinth, the Gymnasium Area, 1967-1968," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 79-86.

be the result of the clearing away of burials in order to make room for subsequent interments. Nine skeletons were found completely articulated.¹²

Conclusive stratigraphic evidence suggests a date for the construction of the tomb no earlier than the second quarter of the sixth century after Christ and probably slightly later. Coins from the foundation trenches of its walls and from fill under the floor of the tomb enclosure definitely preclude a date before the fifth century.

Precise dates for the use of the tomb are lacking; only one coarse jug was found in the chamber:

7. Wheel-ridged oinochoe. Pl. 2

C-73-22. H. 0.153, Diam. of base 0.082, max. Diam. 0.104 m.

Intact, chipped.

Pinkish clay, buff slip.

Flat bottom, ovoid body, wheel ridged to shoulder, sloping shoulder to vertical neck, rim flaring, all in continuous profile. Strap handle from the lower shoulder to bottom of rim; carelessly executed.

The apparent variations in the shape for this form make dating difficult. A group of three oinochoai, found in a single grave 10.50 m. northwest of the vaulted tomb, illustrate the possible variety in a limited period, see Plate 2, C-34-1592, 0.181 m. high; C-34-1593, 0.19 m. high; C-34-1591, 0.196 m. high.

Compare with H. S. Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, *Pottery of the Roman Period*, *Chronology*, Princeton, 1959, M-365 and N-8.

Probably seventh century after Christ.

This vaulted tomb is like two others in the area, one at 6 m. south of the Roman Dionysion, the second built into the southeast corner of the foundations of Temple H.¹³

Two chamber tombs similar to the vaulted structures, except in roofing techniques, have been found in the vicinity. These cannot be proven to be exactly contemporaneous with the tomb excavated this year, however. One chamber tomb is 13.50 m. south of the Dionysion, covered by an Archaic capital that was originally used in the cella of the Archaic temple on Temple Hill, then used in the Roman colonnaded aqueduct at the southwest corner of the forum. The second flat-roofed chamber,

¹² The skeletons have been studied by Mr. Peter Burns; I thank him for the following information:

skeleton 1 (lot 73-10) female, age 29, height 161 cm.
 skeleton 2 (lot 73-11) male, age 42, height 164 cm.
 skeleton 3 (lot 73-12) female, age 29, height 158 cm.
 skeleton 4 (lot 73-13) female, age 29, height 160 cm.
 skeleton 5 (lot 73-14) male, age 26, height 169 cm.
 skeleton 6 (lot 73-15) male, over 50, height 165 cm.
 skeleton 7 (lot 73-16) adolescent, age 13, —.
 skeleton 8 (lot 73-17) child, age 11.5, —.
 skeleton 9 (lot 73-18A) child, age 6.25, —.
 skeleton 10 (lot 73-18B) infant, age 0-2, —.
 skeleton 11 (lot 73-19) female, over 50, height 155 cm. (originally).

¹³ For the position of tomb at corner of Temple H, see R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, plan A.

built against the stylobate of the South Stoa, is covered by a series of marble drain blocks re-used from the north façade of the South Stoa.¹⁴

In the southwest corner of the forum cist graves have been excavated previously which are synchronous with the vaulted tomb excavated this year.¹⁵ One group of three graves, excavated in 1969, was constructed as a unit against the north foundation of Temple G. Two of the graves were oriented side by side, east-west, heads at the west; the third grave, that of a child, was built at the head of the other two, up against the northwest corner of the north grave. The three graves were built in the same pit, divided into compartments by walls built of tiles, stone, and re-used marble. One large marble block originally had served as the bottom step of the podium of the bema. The three skeletons are that of a man, found with the belt buckle on pelvis (No. 8), a woman of about 24, and a child of six.

The only datable object found in the three graves is the one seventh-century belt buckle.

8. Iron and bronze belt buckle. Pl. 2
MF-69-89. L. 0.052 m.
Complete.

Wide iron loop with bronze tongue; buckle plate rectangular and incised with line, beside which are two circular holes, then triangle set off from rectangular plate perforated by heart-shaped hole, apex of triangle with solid circular discoid termination incised with cross, letters N C X H clockwise on arms. On back, three perforated projections for attachment.

Cf. G. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton, 1952, no. 2192, possibly

from grave in Forum SW, no. 2193, from built tomb in South Stoa behind Shop XXV, and no. 2194, from grave against fortifications of Acrocorinth. See, also, D. I. Pallas, 'Ελληνικά, Suppl. 1, 1954, pl. 64, 2 γ. For further discussion, see Kenneth Setton, "The Bulgars in the Balkans and the Occupation of Corinth in the Seventh Century," *Speculum*, XXV, 1950, pp. 502-543; J. Travlos and A. Frantz, "The Church of St. Dionysios the Areopagite and the Palace of the Archbishop of Athens in the 16th Century," *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 167, nos. 4 and 5.

Post-Slavic invasion levels in the squares dug this year have little to recommend themselves; the importance of the information gathered lies in the indications of a definite increase of pulse in Corinthian life at the time of the reign of Theophilos.

The early Christian vaulted tomb chamber excavated this year is forgotten and is built over; a wall is now constructed across the sealing stone of the entrance to

¹⁴ R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, generally discussed on pp. 30-31; specifically noted, pl. 17, 1. Scranton tentatively dates the burials in the southwest forum from the sixth through the tenth centuries. See also, O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa and its Roman Successors*, Princeton, 1954, plan V, for the tomb with drain blocks used for its roof.

¹⁵ H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 110-111, note 45; both graves are tentatively dated to the fifth or sixth century after Christ. No artifacts were found with the skeletons.

the vault. The south wall of the tomb enclosure is re-used in this phase, but the east and north walls of the enclosure are ignored in the new construction. A new house is built as well, about seven meters south of the early Christian vaulted tomb; its court and numerous floor levels were excavated this year. The north wall of the court is pierced by a door that leads to a cellar. The cellar had been dug through the cement pavement bedding of the Roman forum for about 0.72 m. into bedrock. The uneven bedrock floor of the cellar has pits that originally were dug for pithoi. Against the north face of the south wall of the cellar was found a poorly built, small cist with sides lined by tiles and marbles, the humble grave of an infant.

In among the thin floor levels which had accumulated in this house were found a number of coins, three of which survived in good condition. One coin, No. 340, was found in the latest floor of the first phase of the court. This is dated to the years between A.D. 886 and 911. Two other coins, Nos. 338 and 339, dated to the reign of Theophilus, are both associated with the earlier floors of the house.

After the construction and first use of the court and cellar the house undergoes a complete rebuilding. The new design abandons the plan of the previous phase; now the house is altered and becomes one of three apparently independent units which delineate the west side of an open court or roadway (Fig. 3; Pl. 2). An alteration of this new plan is made thereafter by the extensive rebuilding of the northernmost of the three structures, apparently with a slight change of property lines. The other two buildings are altered only by the raising of the thresholds and floor levels, changes in drains and interior arrangements. This phase comes to an end in the first quarter of the eleventh century, perhaps with a severe earthquake. The walls collapse into the court or street and the buildings are abandoned.

The next phase starts with the dumping of fill over the debris of the previous phase; a new set of buildings is laid out that ignores the plan and property lines of the previous period. Remains are now preserved in large part only at foundation level. Only in the southernmost 5 by 5 m. square of excavation is a floor level of this period found intact.

The topmost preserved level is even more sketchily attested. Remains of parts of one building, again in the southernmost grid square, are all that exist of this phase. The walls of this building are tentatively associated with the levels of the first half of the twelfth century, excavated in 1960 and 1961 immediately south of the excavation conducted this year.¹⁶ Pottery and preserved remains suggest this association; concrete evidence for the association, however, is meagre.

¹⁶ H. S. Robinson and S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 225-235; Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 95-116.

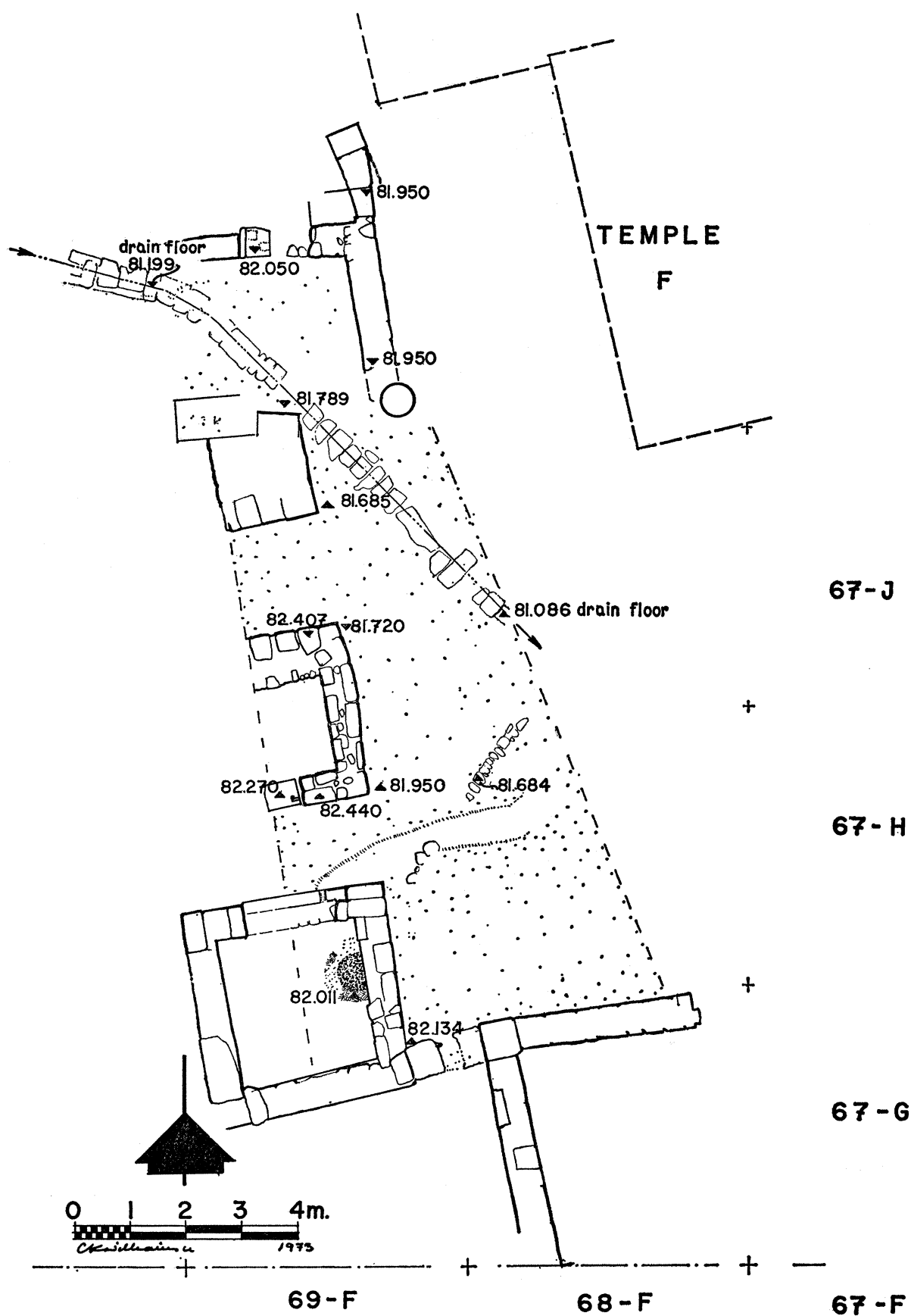


FIG. 3. Plan, West End of Forum, Building Phase of Late 10th-First Quarter 11th Century after Christ.

AREA OF THE ROMAN HEMICYCLE

(Figs. 4, 5; Pls. 3-5)

A late Roman hemicycle is constructed against the east slope of Temple Hill and immediately north of the Lechaion Road Basilica. This year the area was investigated to prehistoric levels.¹⁷ Of post-Mummian levels, only the deep foundations of Byzantine architecture, Roman foundations of the hemicycle itself and of the earlier Roman market, drains, pits, and grave structures were found. No remains were found that date to the late Archaic, Classical, or Hellenistic periods, although the North Building, used throughout the Classical and Hellenistic periods, is preserved immediately to the south, within the foundations of the Lechaion Road Basilica.¹⁸

All of the foundations of the Roman and Byzantine structures within the hemicycle are built into a mixed clay fill of the sixth century B.C. that, in turn, covers an architectural complex of the Corinthian period. The maximum preserved thickness of the clay fill is about a meter, from under the bedding for the paving of the Roman market, at *ca.* 70.86 m. to the latest floor of the Corinthian period building below, at *ca.* 69.85 m. above sea level.

A selection of the pottery from the sixth-century clay fill is presented below:

9. Corinthian black-figure column-krater.

Pl. 4

C-73-210 a-i. Nine non-joining fragments.

Fine buff to greenish clay, black glaze, added purple.

Fragment c. Max. pres. Dim. 0.140 m. Preserves upper body decorated with figure panel to offset of vertical neck, probably side A. In panel, from left: blob rosette with interior incision, then three dancing comasts. First comast going right in red padded tunic; second going right, naked to waist (?), preserved chest anatomy incised, added purple; elbow of third. Men bearded, with hair to shoulders; second man wearing fillet. Anatomical drawing and figures partially outlined by incision. Reserved area without slip.

Fragment f. Max. pres. Dim. 0.08 m.

Handle-plate, upper surface decorated with black-glazed goose going l., added purple on wing, wing and tail feathers incised, black of neck peeled, probably originally decorated with white dots, as preserved on second handle-plate, C-73-210 g.

10. Lakonian mug.

Pl. 4

C-73-276. Max. pres. H. 0.067, max. body Diam. 0.075 m.

Lower body preserved, trace of handle.

Fine, brick-red clay, good black glaze, partial white slip, added white and purple.

Flat base with cylindrical body; vertical strap handle at 0.032 m. above base attested by point of attachment to body. Underside black (center not preserved) with white-slipped

¹⁷ For previous work in the area, see O. Broneer, "Excavations at Corinth, 1925: Area North of Basilica," *A.J.A.*, XXX, 1926, pp. 49-57.

¹⁸ R. Stillwell, in Stillwell, Scranton and Freeman, *Corinth*, I, ii, *Architecture*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1941, pp. 212-228; construction date for this building is not given.

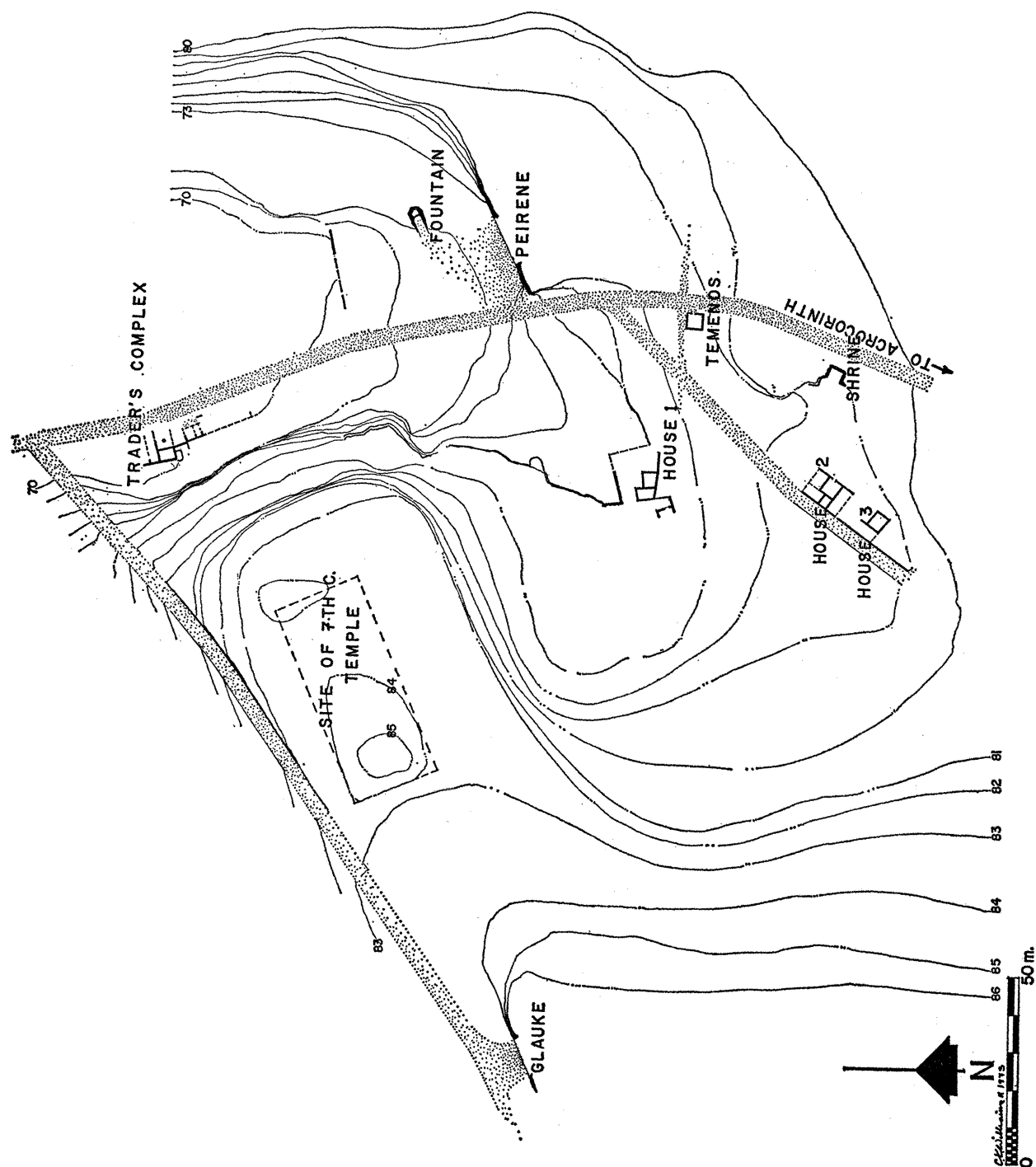


FIG. 4. Plan, Area around Temple Hill, First Quarter 6th Century B.C.

circular band; white band at lower wall, then black band 0.038 m. wide on which is purple band bordered at top and bottom with white line. Lakonian dot and square pattern above on white-slipped zone. Inside monochrome, slightly streaky.

J. P. Droop, *Artemis Orthia, J.H.S.*, Suppl. 5, pl. XIX, pp. 112-113, notes that dot and square pattern stops with Lakonian II. For mug shape, see J. Boardman and J. Hayes, *Excavations at Tocra, Archaic Deposits*, I, 1966, no. 982, from deposit at latest 600-590 B.C.

Ca. 600 B.C.

11. East Greek stemless cup. Pl. 4

C-73-212. H. 0.054, Diam. at foot 0.052, Diam. at lip 0.146 m.

Whole profile, about half body, no trace of handle.

Light orange-brown micaceous clay, glaze from red to black, clay and glaze same as one-handed bowl, No. 14, from same area.

Low disc foot with concave underside, wide flaring ovoid body to inturning shoulder, flaring low rim. Unglazed outside, inside decorated with red circle on floor of bowl, red to black band on rim.

12. Chiot chalice. Pl. 4

C-73-152. Max. pres. W. 0.065 m.

Fragment of rim in seven sherds.

Micaceous tan clay with cream slip, good black to dilute brown glaze, added white.

Thin, straight slightly flaring rim. Exterior creamy slip with two horizontal brown glaze lines under lip. Interior glazed to just below lip, two lines and lotus in white, no use of added purple. No trace of exterior design on rim.

See Boardman and Hayes, *Excavations at Tocra*: the type II chalice, p. 60, has added red on lotus.

Other Chiot fragments from this fill, C-73-96

Pl. 4, C-73-110 Pl. 4, C-73-149, C-73-150, and C-73-152.

13. Etruscan bucchero kantharos.

C-73-52. See MacIntosh, Appendix I, No. 24.

14. East Greek one-handed bowl. Pl. 4

C-73-213. H. 0.050, Diam. of base 0.045, Diam. of lip 0.123 m.

Complete except for handle.

Clay and glaze same as No. 11.

Slightly concave disc base, lower body shaft flaring straight to curving upper body and vertical rim. Horizontal handle at rim. Glaze dipped over rim at point opposite handle.

15. Attic ray-base kotyle. Pl. 4

C-73-274. H. 0.068, Diam. at foot 0.064, Diam. at lip 0.105 m.

Fragment a, over two-thirds preserved; b, handle; e, body sherd.

Fine pinkish tan clay with white inclusions and fine flecks of mica, added red.

Low flaring ring foot, slightly curved body to vertical lip; horizontal bell handles under rim. Undersurface damaged but preserves glazed circle, foot glazed with tip reserved, lower body with narrow reserved band decorated with close parallel vertical lines with horizontal red immediately above, two horizontal lines in red under handles, reserved lip; interior glazed.

Cf. Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.*, Princeton, 1970, skyphos no. 303, p. 256, pl. 14, early sixth century.

Second kotyle, C-73-208, Corinthian fabric with profile similar to that of No. 15 but with slightly wider foot, from same fill over structure; exact parallel: Blegen, Palmer, and Young, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton, 1964, grave 160, no. 3, middle of first quarter of sixth century B.C.

Middle Corinthian.

16. Pattern kotyle. Pl. 4
C-73-186. H. 0.35, Diam. at base 0.035,
Diam. at rim 0.058 m.

Complete except for body chip.

Ring foot, wide low body, horizontal handles at lip. Undersurface with two concentric circles, foot glazed except for reserved bearing surface. Body with band; three lines separated by dots; band, line, verticals in handle zone, lip painted; interior monochrome with reserved line inside lip.

The pattern kotyle (skyphos) with dotted mid-body zone is popular in the first half of the sixth century B.C. Compare Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, early kotyle 135-1 ca. 600 B.C. with later kotyle 224-2, about the middle of

the sixth century. No. 16 is closest to kotylai of Deposit 4, a-d, dated to Middle Corinthian, probably late.

17. Plastic vase, hare or ram. Pl. 4
C-73-187. Max. pres. Dim. 0.059 m.

Half body of animal preserved.

Buff clay with pinkish core, red to brown glaze.

Proper left flank of animal with legs drawn to underbody, wheelmade body covered with orderly rows of small dots representing body hair, legs and tail painted solidly, two lines between front and rear left legs, larger dots on stomach.

Middle Corinthian.

Parts of at least two buildings can be distinguished in the complex of sixth-century walls that is covered by the clay fill. Both structures clearly show evidence of a number of alterations or repairs. The building that lies within the limits of the Roman Hemicycle preserves an original phase and three alterations (Pl. 3). In its original phase the structure is rectangular, its back or west wall at a minimum 2.80 m. east of the natural cliff face of Temple Hill. The wall is oriented at 18 degrees west of north and is exposed for a length of 9.60 m., measuring from the southwest corner of the building. The north end of the wall disappears into unexcavated fill now covered by the storerooms of the Corinth Excavation. Not only is the building only partially excavated, but the structure itself is poorly preserved. The east side of the building is partially destroyed by trenches dug to receive the foundations of the Roman colonnade that lined the west side of the Lechaion Road.

The presently exposed plan of the sixth-century B.C. building is composed of a southwest corner room, here called Room 1, Room 2 at its north, and part of a third room still farther north, Room 3 (Fig. 5). The area immediately east of the southwest corner room may have been a court, for a well was found here during excavation in 1925. This area is so badly damaged, however, that any certain identification of the space is impossible.

Room 1 is 4.20 m. east-west by 4.40 m. north-south. Here one can see a radical rebuilding after the initial construction. With the first alteration the whole line of the north wall was moved slightly farther north. The east wall of Room 1 was rebuilt in a third phase and, in a fourth phase, the east wall was removed from its cobble foundation and a cobble floor was laid over the area. This fourth floor is the final resurfacing of Room 1 before the burying of the structure by the deep clay fill that

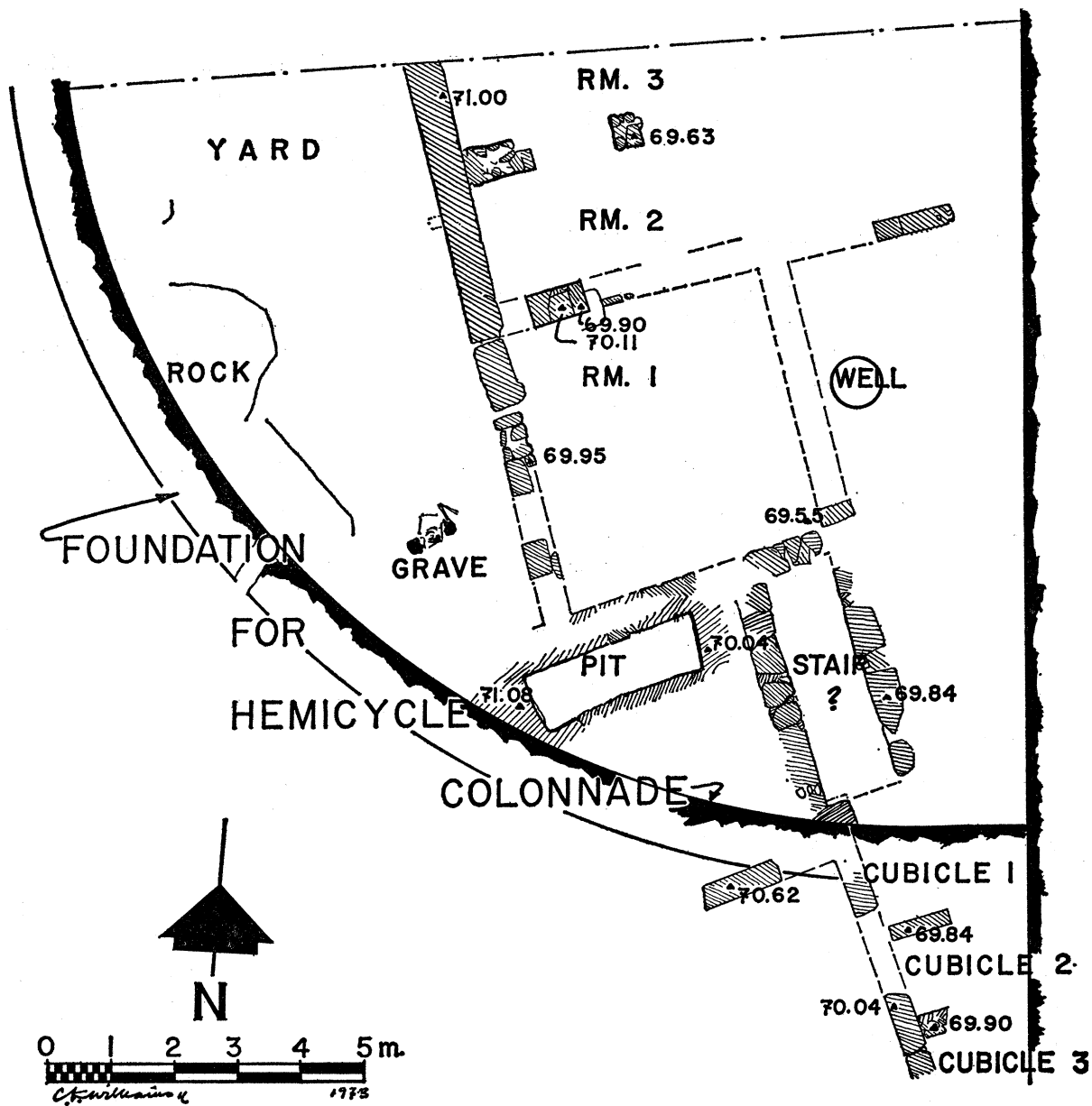


FIG. 5. Plan, Hemicycle, Trader's Complex, 6th Century B.C.

sealed the whole area. The uppermost floor appears to have been in use during the middle of the first half of the sixth century B.C., to judge from the aryballois found with the other pottery in Room 1. Pottery from the yard to the west of the building suggests a similar date for the abandonment of the complex. A selection is here presented:

18. Kotyle, black glazed, Palmer type 1. Pl. 4

C-73-271. H. 0.076, Diam. of foot 0.081, est. max. Diam. 0.120 m.

Lower body, one-third upper body preserved, no handles.

Fine, light-buff Corinthian clay, black glaze, added purple and white.

Slightly flaring ring foot, broad ovoid body to vertical lip. Undersurface with dot, three concentric circles, and one band; red foot with reserved bearing surface, line at bottom of body, zone with widely spaced rays, black-glazed upper body starting with red band bordered by white lines, a second series just below handles, white line on lip. Interior glazed.

Shape close to Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, kotyle fragment, grave 168, no. 1, probably still Middle Corinthian.

19. Quatrefoil aryballos. Pl. 4

C-73-102. H. 0.074, max. Diam. 0.073, Diam. of rim 0.050 m.

Three-fourths body preserved, all of neck and rim preserved except chip.

Fine pink core, cream slip, orange-brown glaze, added purple.

Quatrefoil body decoration with five (?) tongues between lower leaves, comb above, dotted collar, two lines on vertical edge of rim, concentric lines and band on top horizontal; two grooves along maximum diameter of body. Cross below strap handle. Second aryballos, C-73-103, similar, found on same floor.

See Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, p. 114.

End of Middle Corinthian to early Late Corinthian.

PIT SOUTH OF ROOM 1

A deep pit, fitted against the south wall of Room 1 of the hemicycle complex, was found and excavated this year. It was filled with pottery synchronous with that of the occupation levels of the complex itself. The uppermost 1.40 m. of the pit, and perhaps more, was destroyed when the foundation for the south side of the rectangular market colonnade of the early Roman period was laid across it. The Roman foundation trench stopped between 0.40 and 0.60 m. above the bedrock bottom of the pit, leaving about 1.40 cubic meters of undisturbed fill therein.

The rectangular pit is 1.00 m. wide and 2.80 m. long. Its east and west ends are cut into pieces of detached poros bedrock which, apparently, had separated at some early time from the cliff above. The preserved top of the western fragment of poros is at an elevation of 71.08 m. above sea level; the highest floor level of Room 1 of the trader's complex is *ca.* 69.80 m. Thus the area to the south of Room 1 was higher than the floor of the room itself. The higher ground level may have been the level of the terrace upon which the North Building was later erected.

A connection between the upper and lower levels can be restored by stairway or ramped passage immediately east of the pit; this is a corridor-like space 1.10 m. wide and about 3.85 m. long, perhaps entered through the east wall of Room 1. The fill within the space had been removed in earlier excavation; evidence for ramp or stair is totally missing. Restoration of this space as a connection between levels is theoretical.

The mouth of the pit itself was definitely at the ground level of the higher terrace; thus much of its original fill had been removed by the time of its excavation this year. Even so, a large amount of pottery was recovered, nothing of which joined, however, with finds from within the rooms of the trader's complex. The significant fragments from the pit are recorded below:

20. Chiot chalice, foot. Pl. 4

C-73-131. Max. Diam. at foot 0.06 m.

Pedestal and lower body preserved.

Fine tan clay with grayish core, cream slip, dilute reddish brown to black glaze.

Low conical pedestal foot, dilute glaze on outside, inside unglazed and unslipped; foot glazed carelessly onto base of body. Inside of bowl without added decoration.

Cf. Boardman and Hayes, *Tocra*, no. 771, p. 58, fig. 30, pl. 39, type 1, last quarter of seventh century B.C. John Boardman, *Excavations in Chios, 1952-1955: Greek Emporio*, London, 1967, p. 121, no. 251, fig. 74, period IV, not after 600 B.C.

21. Chiot chalice, fragmentary. Pl. 4

C-73-132. Max. pres. W. 0.072 m.

Body and lower rim mended from three fragments.

Fine gray clay with pinkish hue, grayish cream slip, streaky black glaze.

From maximum body diameter to flaring rim, joint between body and rim slightly articulated. Two horizontal glazed bands below maximum diameter of body, one at joint between body and rim, saw pattern in handle zone, part of which is crossed with four preserved (perhaps more) vertical strokes in glaze. Inside glazed, no interior decoration.

Cf. Boardman and Hayes, *Tocra*, p. 58, last quarter seventh century.

Also from the deposit are other Chiot fragments: C-73-121, -124-126, -128-130, -133 (Pl. 4), -134-136. None of the chalice fragments are as late as the Smyrna examples in which the body bulge has been eliminated, thus giving the shape the unbroken line from pedestal to lip.¹⁹ East Greek amphora fragments C-73-119, -120, -137, and -138 may be from Chios but the fragmentary condition makes positive identification difficult.

Bucchero from Etruria is represented in the pit by fragments C-73-37, -38, -39, -40, -41, -44, -45, -47, and -48 (see MacIntosh, Appendix I, Nos. 13-21).

¹⁹ J. M. Cook, "Old Smyrna: Ionic Black Figure and Other Sixth Century Figured Ware," *B.S.A.*, LX, 1965, p. 140, fig. 20.

22. Black-glazed cup, probably Rhodian.

C-73-77. Max. pres. H. 0.095, Diam. of rim 0.168 m.

Over half of kylix preserved, foot missing.

Fine, light-brown clay, body fired to gray, traces of mica, good black glaze.

Deep ovoid bowl, curving in at shoulder, offset rim flaring at less than 45 degrees, two small horizontal loop handles at maximum diameter of body. Body black glazed; handle zone, inside of handles reserved, upper shoulder to lip reserved. Inside black glazed; reserved band below lip.

Exact parallel: Boardman and Hayes, *Tocra*, no. 1218, type IX, pp. 114-115, 120, fig. 55, suggested to be Rhodian or Cycladic.

Perhaps as early as 600 B.C.

23. Rhodian plate.

Pl. 4

C-73-86. Est. rim Diam. 0.240 m.

Three non-joining sherds.

Dark pink clay with gray core, cream slip with brown-black glaze.

Shallow flaring body with slight upturn to lip. Central medallion preserves one ray, three petals, enclosed by line, two bands, line. Second zone with groups of six rays, between which are double framed squares with filling of dots and square, then glaze line, band, and glazed lip. Exterior preserves trace of foot; from foot to rim three concentric bands on white slip; glazed rim.

LOCAL CORINTHIAN POTTERY

24. Oinochoe.

Pl. 5

C-73-141. H., including handle, 0.25, Diam. of foot 0.077, max. body Diam. 0.18 m.

Buff clay; black glaze; added purple, orange, white.

Slight flaring ring foot, ovoid body to slightly offset neck, neck cylindrical to trefoil rim, highswung double handle from shoulder to lip.

Undersurface missing, black inside ring foot, flaring outside surface of foot red; widely spaced rays; black-glazed body and neck. Above rays two horizontal bands between white lines; at shoulder white, four red, white; then squared tongues alternating red, black, orange, black, red around shoulder. Scraped line at juncture of shoulder and neck.

Cf. S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1943, no. 227, from well dated to ca. 600 B.C.; very close are C-62-556, C-62-561 from Anaploga well, Middle Corinthian, to be published by Dr. P. Lawrence in *Corinth*, VII, ii, *Archaic Corinthian Pottery and the Anaploga Well*, in press.

Middle Corinthian.

25. Figured oinochoe sherd.

Pl. 5

C-73-105. Max. pres. W. 0.090 m.

Buff clay, black glaze with added purple and white.

Shoulder fragment with figure zone between body and neck; unglazed and unslipped except for black glaze with two white lines below discontinuous figure band on shoulder. Band with goose right, blob rosettes, dots, lines; goose with incised feathers, eyes; purple on wing, incised rosettes. Trace of black on neck.

Late Middle Corinthian.

26. Figured oinochoe sherd.

Pl. 5

C-73-73, a, b.

Buff clay, grayish at core, cream slip; black glaze, added white and purple.

Fragment a. Max. pres. L. 0.123 m.

Upper body and shoulder fragment with figure zone between body and neck, trace of vertical neck. Black, purple, white, purple, black, above which is padded dancer facing right with proper right hand on hip, left arm bent at elbow, hand out toward large mixing bowl or lebes. Above, trace of neck. Figure

bearded, wearing short, belted chiton; both figure and bowl with carefully incised drawing. Figure probably mythological, representing club-footed Hephaistos.

Fragment b preserves base of handle in figure zone.

Middle Corinthian.

27. Kotyle. Pl. 5

C-73-84, a, b. H. 0.086, Diam. of base 0.048, est. Diam. at rim 0.110 m.

Upper one-fourth body preserved in fragment a; fragment b, one-third preserved; no handles preserved.

Corinthian clay fired greenish, very streaked glaze, added purple.

Small, flaring ring foot, ovoid body to vertical lip. Undersurface with reserved center, two concentric glazed circles, ring foot glazed except at bearing surface. Lowest body with line, then rayed zone, rays widely spaced, above black line on reserved area, purple band, black line, sloppy figure zone of six elongated, poorly executed animals running right, with widely spaced dots and splotches in field; above animals black, purple band, black, then handle zone of parallel vertical wavy lines, line below lip, lip reserved. Inside totally glazed except at lip. No incision.

Cf. T. J. Dunbabin, *Perachora*, II, Oxford, 1962, no. 2514, p. 259, p. 101 for shape and composition.

Late Middle Corinthian to Late Corinthian.

28. Ray-base kotyle. Pl. 5

C-73-81. H. 0.071, Diam. of foot 0.043, est. Diam. of rim 0.090 m.

All of lower body, three-fourths upper body preserved, one handle.

Buff clay, black glaze, added purple and white.

Small flaring foot, ovoid body to vertical lip, horizontal handles at rim. Undersurface with two concentric bands, foot glazed except for resting surface. Widely spaced rays, black

body, red band bordered by white above ray zone; white, red, white just below handle. Interior black glazed except for white line below lip.

Slightly later than C-70-124, *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 29-30.

Early Corinthian.

29. Shallow bowl. Pl. 5

C-73-76. H. 0.043, Diam. of foot 0.040, est. Diam. of rim 0.110 m.

Full base, one-fourth body, no trace of handle. Buff clay, black glaze, added purple and white.

Disc foot with deep concave undersurface, wide globular body with vertical lip. Undersurface with dot and two concentric circles, reserved resting surface. Lower body zone with wide rays, black-glazed body, red band between white lines at lower body, red and white line below rim. Interior, glazed with white line on floor, second below rim.

30. Silhouette animal kotyle, later type. Pl. 5

C-73-75. H. 0.031, Diam. of foot 0.029, Diam. of rim 0.052 m.

Intact except for handles.

Buff clay, dilute glaze.

Slightly flaring ring foot, ovoid body to vertical lip. Undersurface reserved, band on outer surface of foot, band above foot, four very sketchy running animals, line above, grouped vertical dabs in handle zone, glazed lip. Interior: floor reserved, two bands, lip reserved. Second, from same deposit, C-73-79, Pl. 5.

Close to Boardman and Hayes, *Tocra*, no. 352, M.C. ?

Ca. 600 B.C., perhaps slightly later.

LAMPS

31. Rhodian lamp, wheelmade and paped. Pl. 5

L-73-13. Max. H. 0.036, max. Diam. of body 0.085 m.

Complete except for one-eighth of rim and body; nozzle fire scarred.

Tan clay with mica.

Wheelmade lamp without handle; no foot, beveled at lower body, rising slightly inward to outward-thickened upper body. Rim articulated with grooved top surface. Central tube, bridged nozzle. Two stamp-incised circles side by side on either side of nozzle. From same deposit, lamps of similar fabric and profile, L-73-12, L-73-14.

Exact parallel, G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos*, VI, Rhodes, 1932, p. 495, fig. 21.

Late seventh—first quarter sixth century B.C.

32. Corinthian lamp, handmade and pared.

L-73-15. Max. H. at tube 0.028, est. Diam. of body 0.086 m.

One-third complete, no trace of nozzle or handle.

Buff clay.

Handmade lamp with central raised area, probably tube. Rounded base rising in continuous curve to maximum diameter at mid-body, body turning slightly inward to rim. Top of rim flat, horizontal. From same deposit, L-73-16, of similar profile and fabric, but trinozzled.

R. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lambs*, Princeton, 1958, close to type 10, no. 67.

CORINTHIAN PERIOD: CONCLUSIONS

Nothing preserved of the Corinthian building levels aids in the identification of the structure that lies within the limits of the Hemicycle, with the exception of the pottery itself. The structure may have been a large house, with one interesting aspect. The ceramic finds of the area contain a high percentage of imported wares. Fragmentary Etruscan bucchero pottery was found in the fill of the second floor of Rooms 1 and 2;²⁰ sherds of Chiot chalices and East Greek amphoras were found both in the building and in the area to its west. Attic and Laconian pottery was also found here. In a pit built along the south wall of Room 1 were found a number of pots of East Greek origin, identified as Rhodian and Chiot, and some Etruscan, as well as a number of unidentified fabrics. The area around the mouth of the pit may have been connected with the trader's complex by a stair or ramp, but this is no longer conclusively ascertainable from the remains now preserved. Because, however, there is a concentration of imported wares with a similar geographical range both in the building and in the pit, the structure is provisionally called 'a trader's complex.'

The date for construction of the complex can not be ascertained, largely because the area had been leveled or cut back when the trader's complex was built. The leveling removed most of the evidence for the dates of the phase immediately preceding the trader's complex; lack of any concentration of Protocorinthian material in the area suggests that the complex with its four architectural phases spans only the Early and Middle Corinthian periods. The whole trader's complex building level survived until between 580 and 560 B.C. At this time the complex was covered by a deep clay fill. This appears to be the same as the destruction date for the early temple which

²⁰ See MacIntosh, Appendix I, Nos. 25-28.

had crowned Temple Hill; fill that covered the sixth-century road immediately north of the temple is also to be dated to this same period.

EARLY LEVELS IN THE HEMICYCLE

When the area within the limits of the Roman Hemicycle was being readied for construction of the trader's complex, preparation apparently consisted of cutting into already accumulated fills. Thus, in tests made this year below the floor levels associated with the sixth-century complex, early Archaic remains were found only in spots and pockets. A fragmentary line of early walls lies immediately beneath the floor of Room 1 and a large rectangular pit lies in the yard west of the trader's complex. This pit contained fragments of ray-base kotylai and Geometric sherds mixed with a large percentage of worn prehistoric sherds. Lastly, a skeleton without offerings but accompanied by a few Geometric sherds in the surrounding fill was found cut into pure Neolithic fill west of Room 1.²¹

Pure Neolithic levels were found immediately under the pockets of disturbance. Slightly contaminated Late Neolithic fill was found under the floor of the trader's complex,²² but the most interesting level is a thin stratum of dark carbonized earth directly overlying the Temple Hill marl at the western limit of the court of the trader's complex. This contained pure Early Neolithic material.²³ The stratum was tested; excavation, however, was not made.

Three finds from the Neolithic levels are here presented:

- 33.** Early Neolithic coarse-ware deep bowl.
Pl. 5

C-73-298. Max. pres. H. 0.172, Diam. at foot 0.0735 m.

Clay brown to fire-scarred black, sandy grit, heavily micaceous.

Complete foot to about one-eighth upper body.

Depressed disc foot, truncated ovoid body rising to vertical upper wall, roughly burnished.

From slightly contaminated Early Neolithic fill.

- 34.** Early Neolithic white-ware fragment.

C-73-299. Max. pres. L. 0.0635 m.

White clay.

Two joining body sherds.

Wall fragment, well-polished cream outside surface, pinkish inside surface slightly polished with wiping strokes visible.

From same fill as No. 33.

Other white-ware sherds from Corinth, C-68-329, a, b, C-50-16.

²¹ This year one other Iron Age grave was found in the Lechaion Road area. This was found on the west side of the Roman road, within the limits of its colonnade, at about 11 m. south of the Hemicycle. Five pots were found over the cover slab: oinochoe C-73-156, oinochoe C-73-158, skyphos C-73-154, skyphos C-73-155, aryballos C-73-157, and from disturbed fill aryballos C-73-159; all are Early Geometric.

²² Corinth pottery lot 73-146.

²³ Corinth pottery lot 73-85.

35. Early Neolithic red-slip ware strut-spouted vessel. Pl. 5

C-73-297. Max. pres. Diam. 0.129 m.

Clay tan with lime inclusions, fine mica flecks, thin orangish tan slip.

Fragment of rim and spout in three joining sherds.

Half-open tubular spout rising diagonally from rim of slightly flaring vessel wall. Round-section strut from pot wall directly under spout to mid-point of spout. Polished slip.

Examples from Early Neolithic cave at Nemea, to be published.

From pure Early Neolithic burnt streak over bedrock.

LECHAION ROAD EAST

Along the east side of the Lechaion Road a 17.50 by 10 m. area was investigated; this includes Lechaion Road Shops 3, 4, and 5, counting northward from the northwest corner of the Peribolos of Apollo. The entrance into the bath that lies east of the shops was also included in the investigation.²⁴ The Roman constructions and their subsequent alterations have disturbed the Classical and Hellenistic levels. Almost nothing is preserved of the Hellenistic strata and even earlier first-millennium floor levels were found damaged.

The earliest Roman construction in the eastern Lechaion Road trenches is a poros-block wall foundation, now exposed for a length of 9.80 m.; thereafter to the south the foundation is robbed for a distance of 3.30 m. The line of wall is parallel to the east curb of the subsequently laid limestone pavement of the Lechaion Road. Indeed, this part of the early complex was destroyed when the hard limestone paving itself was put down. The sequence can be deduced by a comparison of ground levels: immediately north of Shop 5 the early Roman floor is 70.27 m. above sea level, the later overlapping paved sidewalk is 71.13 m. above sea level. The Early Roman ground level has been raised 0.86 m. with the laying of the limestone paving.

The Early Roman poros foundation is, at most, two courses deep and 0.41-0.49 m. wide. Its joints are secured neither by clamps nor by cement. The foundation is partially covered by earth at the point of access between road and bathing establishment at the east. At this point a flight of three steps was constructed to bring one from the Early Roman road level to the colonnade of the bath (floor level at + 70.76 m.) into which the stairway led.

Three blocks of Argos black stone, preserved for a length of 3.26 m., now are all that remain *in situ* of the steps of this entry. These are bases re-used from monuments of the fourth century B.C.

²⁴ The bath, probably that of Eurykles mentioned by Pausanias, I, 3, 5, was originally cleared in 1929; more recent excavation was conducted in the area in 1967 and 1968. C. K. Williams, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1968," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 62-63. Shop 2 was dug in 1959: H. S. Robinson and S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 241-246.

The southernmost of the step blocks, preserved in its re-used state, is:

36. Inscribed monument base of Argos black stone. Fig. 6, Pl. 6

I-73-10. H. 0.293, L. 1.098, W. 0.383 m.

Hard gray limestone.

Inscribed statue base, re-used as bottom step in entrance to Early Roman bath. Original top surface worn but preserves cuttings for dowels that secured bronze statues above. Top surface has four cuttings filled with lead; first cutting 0.136 m., second 0.38 m., third 0.63 m., fourth 0.84 m. from left end of inscribed face of block; also, three smaller dowel cuttings. Back face pick dressed; reveal along the top edge is a Roman recutting; right end of block pick dressed, probably original anathyrosis with slight Roman trimming along the front edge. Left end and bottom presently not exposed.

Front face inscribed with two lines, upper as two isolated words, separated by 0.401 m. of uninscribed stone. First word preserves only two letters; letter heights *ca.* 0.014 m., width of M 0.017 m., width of Σ 0.011 m., space be-

tween the two preserved letters 0.066 m. M may or may not be the initial letter of the name. Σ is definitely terminal. The stone is damaged immediately to the right of the second preserved sigma of the second word; this sigma is not necessarily terminal.

$[-\overset{?}{-}] M [\overset{ca.}{.} \overset{.}{.} \overset{.}{.}] \Sigma$
vacat 0.401 m. ΠΕ[.] ΣΙΣ [---]
 $[-\overset{?}{-}] \mu [\overset{ca.}{.} \overset{.}{.} \overset{.}{.}] \varsigma$
vacat 0.401 m. Πε[ι]σις or Πε[ρ]σίς

The second line is 0.083 m. below the upper line, the letters are 0.019 m. high; erasure, probably Roman, over whole length:

ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΙΤΙ[Ο]Υ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ
 ΘΕ[Ο]ΙΣ ΠΑΣΙ

Επίχαρμος Μενoitί[ο]υ ἀνέθηκε θε[ο]ῖς πᾶσι

In the fourth letter space trace of cross of the chi; letter can possibly be mu. Fifth letter space preserves crossbar of alpha. Sixth letter space preserves semicircular part of rho; letter can possibly be beta.

Since each name in the upper line of the statue base is placed immediately below a group of dowel holes that originally secured an individual statue, it is here assumed that the isolated names in the top line, in the nominative, identify the individual statues that stood upon the base. One cannot tell definitely whether or not the inscribed block is only one of a series; anathyrosis on the right-hand end of the block suggests this, however.

Peisis and Persis are rare names. It appears best without further information, however, not to couple the names in this inscription with similar names attested elsewhere, such as Περσίς, attested for Athens. See A. Wilhelm, "Inscripfen aus Attika," *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, opposite p. 438, col. II, 26, or Πείσις, the leading citizen of Thespieae, who became polemarch of Thespieae after his defeat at the hands of Demetrius. See Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 39; *I.G.*, VII, 427, Πείσις. This incident is dated to 293 B.C., and probably is later than the date for the erection of the monument in question.

More attractive is the equation of Peisis with Πειθώ. See Suidas, *Lexicon*, part iv, ed. Adler, p. 123. The cult of Peitho is not attested otherwise for Corinth, although Sikyon, the neighbor of Corinth, had a flourishing cult with sanctuary in its Hellenistic-




[L] [I] [X] [A] [P] [C] [T] [O] [N] [E] [N] [O] [I] [T] [Y] [A] [N] [E] [C] [I] [K] [E] [C] [E] [I] [S] [T] [A] [S] [T]

Fig. 6. Inscribed face of Monument Base, No. 36.

Roman agora, which had originally been on the acropolis of the city. See Pausanias, II, 7, 7-8.

Finally, Peisis is mentioned by Pausanias as a figure seated among Trojan women, pictured in a representation of the sack of Troy in the Lesche of the Knidians at Delphi, but otherwise unidentified. See Pausanias, X, 26, 2. If this Peisis is meant, the composition supported by the newly discovered base may have been a heroic group rather than one of deities, similar in concept to the base of the hemicycle of the Kings of Argos, dedicated at Delphi after 369 B.C. See E. Bourget, *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 1, no. 74, pp. 41-46.

The names Epicharmos and Menoitios have not been found previously among the inscriptions of Corinth. The combination of Epicharmos and patronymic Menoitios is apparently unattested. The name Epicharmos is attested in Rhodes, but with the combination of Soleus or Epicharmou, *I.G.*, XII, iii, 103; *I.G.*, XII, i, 47; *I.G.*, XII, i, 66; *I.G.*, XII, i, 143; and *I.G.*, XII, i, 846. Other combinations appear in Attica, *I.G.*, II², 1426 and 1541b. The fifth-century Sicilian writer of comedy, Epicharmos, is known by that one name and without patronym. For the name Menoitios the situation is slightly different. It is used in Attica combined with a second name, *I.G.*, I², 847; *I.G.*, II², 1022; *I.G.*, II², 1426 and 1541b. Diodorus Siculus, XX, 52, 5, records the action of a navarch, Menoitios, who fought off Salamis, Cyprus, in 307 B.C. The name is attested in Roman Crete, Polybius, XXIII, 15, and four times in the Corinthian colony of Thyrrheum, *I.G.*, IX, ii, 250 and 251.

The second Argos black-stone base used in the step course is from a monument different from No. 36. It is both broader and higher in dimensions. No trace is preserved on it to indicate that the dedication with which it originally was associated had been in sanctuary or public space. The third block of the course, laid immediately against the north end of the second block, is also different in dimensions; it preserves part of its original inscription, with inscribed face now to the east:

37. Inscribed statue base. Pl. 6
I-73-11. H. 0.241, L. 1.067, max. W.
0.367 m.

Recut and worn from Roman re-use.

Argos black stone (hard, gray limestone).

Classical inscribed base, with original top surface worn, still preserving two deep cuttings, **lead**ed, for securing bronze statue(s). Lead in one cutting retains impression of bronze dowel, 0.37 m. from right end of block, observer facing inscription. Second is 0.933 m. from right end of block. Trace of original anathyrosis at right

end, bottom and left end not exposed. Inscribed face preserves two lines of inscription, upper with guide lines, letters damaged at top:

ΕΠΑΙΝΕ[ΤΟ]Σ

Estimated height of alpha 0.021 m.; width of epsilon 0.017 m.; spacing between letters 0.015-0.022 m.; interval between preserved epsilon and sigma 0.102 m.; of which 0.07 m. of original surface immediately right of the epsilon is totally destroyed, eliminating, as well, the lower guide lines. The right-hand 0.028 m. of the interval before the sigma is damaged to within

0.007 m. above the lower guide line; the preserved surface here is uninscribed. Thus the one letter that can be restored here is omikron; compare size and position with omikron in lower line of same inscription. No trace is preserved after the sigma of the name Epainetos, the man for whom Eukleides made the statue.

Lower line 0.023 m. below upper line; letters, except omikron, 0.013 m. high. Omikron 0.009 m. high, bottom 0.003 m. above bottom of line.

ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ ΕΤΘΗΣ Ε Εὐκλείδης ἐπόησε.

The letter forms are close to and perhaps earlier than those on the Corinth black-stone Timoleon base, see Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, no. 23, after 341 B.C. A fourth-century stone-cutter, Eukleides, is recorded in Plato's will, see Diog. Laert. III, 42; a sculptor of the same name made a statue of Zeus at Aigira, see Pausanias, VII, 26, 4. This Eukleides is dated by Bieber, however, to the second century B.C. See Margarete Bieber, *Hellenistic Sculpture*, 1961 (revised), p. 158, apparently dated on the assumption that the head of Zeus from Aigira is, in fact, that work mentioned by Pausanias.

The three monument-base blocks that are here re-used in the early Roman stair, as well as two other associated but uninscribed black-stone blocks, appear to have been taken from separate Classical or Hellenistic monuments, for each block varies from the others in height and design.

Associated with this stairway of the earliest Roman phase are a north-south poros wall immediately west of the stairs, a deep, built drain now situated in the southeast corner of Shop 3, and a number of isolated floors. None of the earliest remains suggest that shops flanked the entrance to the bath during the earliest Roman phase of the Lechaion Road. Rather, shops appear to have been designed along the east side of the road in the second half of the first century after Christ, at the time when the Lechaion Road was paved with hard limestone slabs.

The date of destruction of the earliest Roman phase is suggested by pottery found in the deep drain or tunnel in the southwest corner of Shop 3, connecting with the Peirene drainage system. Pottery of the early Roman phase was recovered from undisturbed levels in Shop 5 as well. Apparently almost all of the earliest Roman floors and associated fills in Shops 3 and 4 were removed during sixth-century alteration of these spaces.

The following pottery from the drain in Shop 3 indicates that the drain went out of use in the first quarter of the first century after Christ:

38. One-handled pitcher. Pl. 7
C-73-279. H. 0.245, Diam. of foot 0.083,
max. Diam. 0.180, Diam. of lip 0.115 m.

Full profile, about half of body, handle and three-fourths neck preserved.

Fine orange clay with few lime inclusions.

Ring foot, ovoid body to vertical neck with rim flaring to horizontal, vertical strap handle from upper body to lip.

39. Fine-ware globular cup. Pl. 7
C-73-277. H. 0.096, Diam. of base 0.039,
est. Diam. of lip 0.074 m.

Complete profile, all of base, about one-fourth upper body.

Fine buff to tan clay, slipped orangish tan inside and out.

Flat base, globular body with two thin raised bands above maximum diameter, body rising with slight swell toward contracted rim; rim outturned, sharply articulated from body. No trace of handles preserved.

40. Two-handled cooking pot. Pl. 7

C-73-278. H. 0.143, max. Diam. 0.151, Diam. of rim 0.114 m.

Intact except for chips.

Coarse gritty orange-red clay with inclusions.

Convex bottom with globular body, contracting to slightly flaring straight rim; two vertical handles from shoulder to rim.

41. Deep cooking bowl with piecrust rim. Pl. 8

C-73-280. Pres. H. 0.237, max. Diam. 0.245, Diam. of rim 0.215 m.

Fragmentary upper body.

Three coins were found in the drain, of which only coin No. 84 can be dated precisely, that to the period between 29 B.C. and A.D. 14.

The lowest floor level that should be associated with the first Roman construction in the area of Shop 5 is about 70.25 m. above sea level. The highest undisturbed level in the sequence of early Roman floors is 70.50 m. above sea level. A number of floors and pits that open from the floors have been identified within this quarter-meter depth. The most interesting of the early Roman finds from undisturbed levels are here presented.

43. Plastic head pitcher. Pl. 8

C-73-296. Max. pres. H. 0.078 m.

From bothros in floor at el. + 70.324, along with Nos. 44, 45, C-73-56, C-73-57.

Body fragment preserving face.

Grayish tan clay with red slip on outside.

Body fragment preserving neck and face of full-cheeked child, fillet binding forehead, lock

Gritty and pocked gray clay with many inclusions.

Pseudo-ring foot, ovoid body, flaring neck slightly offset from body with piecrust decoration on lower edge of folded rim, groove inside rim. Two horizontal loop handles on shoulder, oval in section, rising to meet rim.

42. Lamp, moldmade. Pl. 7

L-73-31. Diam. at base 0.036, max. Diam. 0.067 m.

Nearly complete.

Gray clay, very dilute black glaze.

Moldmade lamp with flat base, biconical body sharply angled, raised rim around disc rudimentarily perforated by three air holes and one filling hole, vertical handle from body angle to rim, double grooved; long nozzle with flaring triangular end. Decoration on upper body: rosettes in pellet border, all decoration in relief.

O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1930, type XIX, Ephesian type. Early Roman lamp type, apparently losing favor in the later years of the reign of Augustus.

of hair above; on left side trace of hair or lock falling to ear.

44. Brittleware mug with convex rim. Pl. 8

C-73-194. Max. pres. H. 0.069, est. Diam. of rim 0.082 m.

From west room of Shop 5, floor fill el. + 70.34-70.28, covering trench of robbed wall. Over one-third of upper body preserved.

Hard-fired gray to dull red clay, rare lime inclusions, white paint.

Globular body with convex rim, curving to vertical lip; two vertical strap handles from upper body to rim, slightly squared and with 'spools.' Decoration of white paint strokes on upper half of body between handles.

45. Two-handled bowl with Silenus head medallion. Pl. 8

C-73-68. H. 0.076, Diam. of foot 0.071, est. Diam. of rim 0.145 m.

From east room of Shop 5, bothros and floor at el. +70.32 m.

Full profile, less than half of bowl preserved.

Fine gray clay, black glaze to gray and dark tan.

Slightly flaring ring foot, globular body to vertical lip; two strap handles with two grooves, applied loop laid across top of handle. Rim articulated on inside; outside, three grooves below rim at level of joint of upper part of handle to bowl. Central medallion of molded face of Silenus, bearded with thick hair, pudgy nose, applied to bowl floor. Thin glaze inside and halfway down bowl on outside, dripped over reserved area.

46. Terra sigillata hemispherical bowl. Pl. 8

C-73-70. H. 0.057, Diam. of foot 0.061, est. Diam. of rim 0.130 m.

From west room of Shop 5, bothros in floor at el. +70.324. Accompanied by other finds, including two terra sigillata fragments: C-73-56, rectangular stamp on exterior wall of bowl, RASN, A. Oxé and H. Comfort, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, p. 370, no. 1486, name of workman in second stamp not preserved; C-73-57, rectangular stamp on pedestal bowl floor, in two lines, first obliterated, second:

RASN[]

Also, coin No. 86, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14.

Complete profile, one-sixth rim preserved.

Fine, micaceous pinkish tan clay with lustrous red slip.

Simple ring foot, spherical body to slightly inturning lip, all in continuous profile, flange at 0.019 m. high, well-executed rouletted decoration in area above flange, groove below lip. Square stamp on floor of bowl with two lines, top line chipped away:

[]

HUS

Incised line around mid-point of inside of bowl.

First quarter of first century after Christ.

47. Bulbous unguentarium. Pl. 8

C-73-31. H. 0.068, max. Diam. 0.039 m.

From east room of Shop 5, floor at el. +70.42; with glass bulbous unguentarium MF-73-9 with more attenuated body; lamp L-73-10, Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, type 35 D, late first century B.C. through most of first century after Christ; terra sigillata with pediform stamp C-73-193. Coin No. 87, A.D. 14-37.

Intact.

Coarse gray to tan-gray clay, lime inclusions.

Broad string-cut base, ovoid body, long vertical neck to flaring rim.

Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, G 97, first century after Christ.

First half of first century after Christ.

48. Corinthian bezel to finger ring. Pl. 8

MF-73-10. Diam. 0.013 m.

From east room of Shop 5, floor at el. +70.385.

Intact.

Thin circular disc with beveled edge, flat top surface with scene; man, wearing petasos, seated on stone, arms and legs outstretched to left, contemplates cylindrical hamper (?) which has contents protruding above lip. Behind hamper (?) is wispy tree, above man a flying bird.

49. Bronze talisman.

Pl. 8

MF-73-18. Max. L. 0.07 m.

From west room of Shop 5, above floor at el. + 70.40 m., with coin No. 96, A.D. 54-68 and coin 73-305, Cor. Pegasos/trident.

Intact.

Cast bronze apotropaion, reverse side flat

and plain, suspension loop on top. Right half of amulet is erect phallus, left half is arm with fist clenched, thumb between index and second finger, in apotropaic gesture against evil eye.

For the wearing of phallic emblems by Roman boys, see Verro, *de L. L.*, VII, 97; also, F. Marx, *Lucilius*, I, 1904, p. xlv, and his note on Lucilius 78.

In the second half of the fourth century after Christ the shops on the east side of the Lechaion Road appear to have undergone a radical rebuilding. Almost all traces of the late first century, second century, and first half of the third century have been removed from the area. Levels of the third quarter of the fourth century are found immediately above the undisturbed, stratified floor levels of the first half of the first century after Christ.²⁵

It is apparently at this time that the walls which subdivided Shops 3 and 4 were removed and the dividing wall in Shop 5 was altered.

The final destruction and abandonment of the shops can be dated by the latest coins found in undisturbed floor fill below a heavy destruction debris containing many tiles. The best preserved series of floor levels was found in Shop 3. Here remains of a hearth were found along with fragments of small crucibles used for bronze working. One large sixth-century white decorated amphora was found in a pit in the latest of these floors.

50. Painted storage amphora.

Pl. 8

C-73-281. H. 0.408, max. Diam. 0.173, Diam. of lip 0.060 m.

Missing section of upper body on one side, fragment of bottom, fragment of handle.

Coarse clay orange with grit; white paint.

Rounded bottom, cylindrical body slightly contracting toward top, sloping shoulder, wide

mouth, two oval, vertical handles on shoulder. Wheel ridged to spirally grooved at handle zone. Decoration of groups of five white lines rising and crossing each other in arcs at mid-body, also crossing horizontal zone defined by two white lines with spirals between.

Cf. Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, M 329, same type but heavier body, dated to early sixth century after Christ.

The coins that were found in uncontaminated strata in Shop 5 and which are to be associated with the levels that pre-date the hard limestone paving of the Lechaion Road are coins Nos. 48, 74, 77, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, and 96. The latest suggests a date not later than the third quarter of the first century after Christ for the demolition of the early entrance to the bath and for the construction of the paved

²⁵ A similar stratigraphic sequence was found in 1968 in Shop 4; see C. K. Williams, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1968," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 63, esp. note 30.

roadway. The pottery reinforces the date suggested by the coins. Thus, although no archaeological evidence certifies that the alteration of the bath and paving of the road are the direct results of the June A.D. 77 earthquake, it is quite possible that that earthquake did cause the end of the first phase of the bath.

PRE-ROMAN LEVELS

Pre-Roman levels were investigated this year to the depth of pure Early Helladic II strata under Shop 3, to Geometric levels in Shop 4, and through early fifth-century levels in Shop 5.

In Shop 3 a heavy cobbled level was found to be uncontaminated by Protocorinthian and Geometric ceramics at about 69.97 m. above sea level. Within this cobbly soil was discovered a crude wall of small stones, the western part of which also protruded into the cobbles with Protocorinthian sherds. The wall is built in a northwest-southeast line and its eastern portion is surrounded by pure E.H. II fill. The wall should be a continuation of a diagonal terrace wall found in Shop 2 in 1959, whose bottom level was then given as 3.30 m. below datum.²⁶

Within the east room of Shop 4 a fragmentary wall is built in a north-south line, deviating toward the northwest from the walls of the Roman shops, and is to be dated to the Protocorinthian period by the Early Protocorinthian pottery with linear decoration associated with it. The wall was not found in Shop 3.

In pre-Roman levels under Shop 5 excavation stopped at about 69.70 m. above sea level; no pure pre-fifth century levels were reached. A rectangular poros foundation 1.00 by 1.22 m. was found under the line of the west wall of Roman Shop 5 (Pl. 7, block no. 1). This base, probably for a monument or statue, is oriented north-northwest, in a direction similar to that of the Corinthian and early Classical structures found in this part of the valley of the Lechaion Road. The fills that abut the top course of the monument foundation show no trace of a foundation trench. The fill contains pottery of the first three-quarters of the fifth century B.C.; much of the pottery is Attic, largely tablewares, a few lamps, and one pile of animal bones. The area needs continued exploration in order for the full significance of the material to be realized.

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²⁶ H. S. Robinson and S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 243 ff. See, especially, pl. 61, b.

APPENDIX I

ETRUSCAN BUCCHERO POTTERY IMPORTS IN CORINTH

The presence of imports from Etruscan centers should not be surprising in Corinth, known for its early concerns in the West, but the increasing amount of such finds as habitation areas are excavated gives a basis for reconsideration of the phenomenon.¹ Etruscan bucchero pottery, almost always in the shape of footed kantharoi, is now known from several Greek sites and Archaic colonies,² as well as from deposits in the western Mediterranean, and in Etruscan tombs and sanctuaries. The distinctive appearance of bucchero makes it easily identifiable, especially in contrast to Greek fabrics, and its ubiquity in small amounts should indicate something about the character of Archaic trade or traders. Originally, bucchero of the types found outside Italy had been assigned dates somewhat older than necessary, and later this affected the dating of contexts of non-Etruscan pottery. The association of bucchero with easily identifiable Greek fabrics, such as Corinthian pottery in Corinth, is probably much more valuable for the chronology of the Etruscan than of the local wares.

To date, the excavations at Corinth have produced complete or fragmentary examples of thirty bucchero vessels,³ twenty-eight of which represent kantharoi (see No. 14), and two are vessels of a type of coarser bucchero not previously known in Greek sites (see Nos. 20 and 21). Of all these vessels, many fragments are from the closed deposits of two wells and a pit (Deposit 73-1, see pp. 19-20). Although some have been published, all are included in the following catalogue by provenance.

All but two pieces are apparently of the well-known shape of Etruscan kantharos: high, flaring conical foot; low, carinated body with high, slightly flaring, plain vertical rim; and two high-swung strap handles attached at the rim and at the carinated

¹ I thank Charles K. Williams, II, Director of the Corinth Excavations, for permission to study the bucchero at Corinth while I served as a curator for the excavations in 1972-73; and I also thank Professor J. L. Benson for permission to include the material from the Corinthian Potters' Quarter, and am grateful for the assistance of all the Corinth staff.

² Greek sites include: Athens (Agora and Kerameikos), Corinth, Perachora, Rhodes (Ialysos, Kameiros and Lindos), Naxos, Delos, Samos, Chios, Mykonos and Ithaka; also Old Smyrna, Naucratis, Tocra; Syracuse, Selinus, Tarentum, Megara Hyblaia, Rhegion and Gela. Other bucchero finds are scattered through southern Spain, Cap d'Antibes, Marseilles and its region; Carthage, Motya, and the Pontus Euxinus. Summaries of evidence of bucchero outside Etruria have been: F. Villard in *Hommages à A. Grenier*, III, Bruxelles-Berchem, 1962, p. 1626, note 1, and Dunbabin, *Perachora*, II, Oxford, 1962, p. 386 and note 1.

³ Possibly the number is only to be twenty-five, since two sets of two sherds each may represent the same two vessels, but as the sherds cannot be joined, they are inventoried separately.

section of the body. Clay is dull black to dark gray, micaceous, and often has fine white inclusions; surfaces, when well preserved, are polished dark shiny black. The most common decoration is a row of impressed tongue pattern set on the top edge of the carinated offset ridge of the body. The exterior of the rim may have one to three horizontal shallow incised lines, or none at all. The type of fabric is that considered intermediate ⁴ between the earliest egg-shell thin *bucchero sottile* and the later Archaic *bucchero pesante* with very thick walls of coarse clay often fired only light gray at the core and molded into heavy, relief-decorated shapes. The average thickness of all the vessels here, except Nos. 20 and 21, is 0.004 m.

POTTERS' QUARTER

TRENCHES A AND C, EXCAVATED IN 1929.

1. Kantharos fragment.

KP 1567. Max. pres. H. 0.057, max. pres. W. 0.046 m.

One sherd, preserving section of rim and body with handle scar. On exterior below rim, three horizontal incised lines.

WEST EDGE OF HILL, OPPOSITE TOWER 1, EXCAVATED IN 1931.

2. Kantharos fragment.

KP 320. Max. pres. H. 0.116, pres. H. without handle 0.079, max. pres. W. on rim 0.109, est. Diam. of foot 0.062 m.

Approximately one-third of vessel preserved with complete profile, only part of one handle.

Offset has roughly impressed tongue pattern, exterior below rim has one shallow incised horizontal line.

WELL 1

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOUNDATIONS OF TEMPLE E.⁵

Museum Find, 1972, to be associated with Well 1, 1932.

3. Kantharos.

Pl. 9

CP 2732. H. without handle 0.090, H. with handle 0.145, Diam. of rim 0.145, Diam. of base 0.065 m.

Complete except for one handle, two fragments of rim; restored in plaster.

Offset decorated with one line of very small impressed tongue pattern; on exterior, below rim, three incised horizontal lines, which, as in all cases, do not continue under the handles.

CONTEXT POTTERY.

4. Kantharos.

Fig. 7, Pl. 9

C-32-129. Max. pres. H. without handles 0.057, max. pres. H. with handles 0.095 (H. incl. restored base 0.110), Diam. of rim 0.117 m. Letter heights: right, 0.016 by 0.010, left, approx. 0.025 by 0.014 m.

Mended from many fragments, with entire base, one handle; many missing chips restored in plaster.

Offset with one row of tongue pattern so roughly impressed as to be only oblique hatching; on exterior below rim, three irregular incised horizontal lines. On exterior, two graffiti (A), one near each handle, on same side of vessel.

⁴ See F. Villard, "Les canthares de bucchero et la chronologie du commerce étrusque d'exportation," *Hommages à A. Grenier*, III, pp. 1625-1635, esp. p. 1625.

⁵ Deposit published: C. Boulter, "A Pottery Deposit near Temple E at Corinth," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 217-236, therein dated "from the late seventh and early sixth centuries B.C.," p. 217; S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, pp. 60-71.

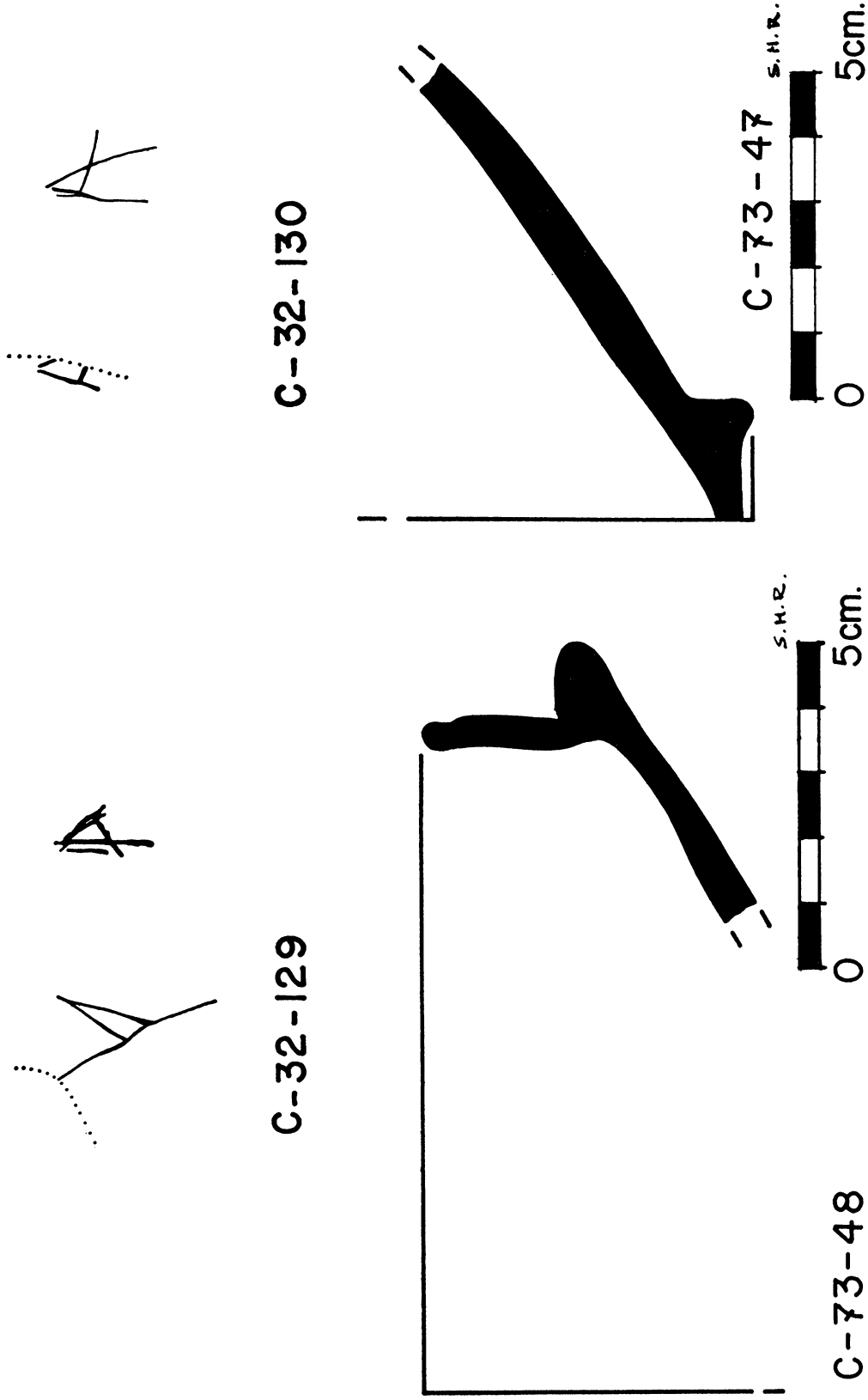


FIG. 7. Graffiti on Bucchero. Profiles of C-73-47 and C-73-48.

Published: C. Boulter, "A Pottery-Deposit near Temple E at Corinth," *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 235, no. 55. *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 71, no. 311.

5. Kantharos. Fig. 7, Pl. 9

C-32-130. H. without handles 0.075, H. with handles 0.113, max. Diam. of rim 0.120 m.

Mended from many fragments. Missing chips restored in plaster.

Offset has one line of impressed blunt tongue pattern. On exterior, two graffiti (A), one upside down, set near rim and to left side of each handle.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 235, no. 54 and fig. 38. *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 71, no. 310 and pl. 37.

6. Kantharos fragment.⁶

C-32-292. Max. pres. H. 0.085, max. pres. W. 0.135 m.

Mended from two pieces, preserving small part of rim and one-third of body, including one handle zone.

Edge of offset has deeply impressed uneven tongue pattern, rim plain.

7. Kantharos fragment.

C-32-293. H. (without handle) 0.085, Diam. of rim 0.136, Diam. of base 0.067 m.

Fragment preserves complete profile except handles; mended from four pieces. Missing almost half of body.

Offset has deeply impressed tongue pattern; on exterior below rim, three very thin incised horizontal lines. Foot of this kantharos lower and wider than only other in this group, but not enough to be indicative of a change in type.

8. Kantharos fragment.

C-32-294. Max. pres. H. 0.062, max. pres. W. 0.061 m.

⁶ Nos. 6, 7, and 8 were found in storage with other context pottery from Well 1, in 1971.

⁷ Published by S. S. Weinberg, "A Cross-Section of Corinthian Antiquities," *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 214-229, and dated there to the last quarter of the seventh century B.C.; see also map, *ibid.*, p. 198.

Single sherd from lower body, including offset with deeply impressed large tongue pattern.

WELL D

EAST OF CORINTH MUSEUM AND IN FRONT OF WEST SHOPS, EXCAVATED IN 1940.⁷

9. Kantharos.

C-40-84. H. without handle 0.092, H. with handle 0.135, Diam. 0.151 m.

Complete, mended from many fragments, one handle and fragments of wall restored in plaster.

Offset has shallow, roughly impressed tongue pattern, three irregular, horizontal lines on exterior just below rim.

Published: *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 227, no. D-68, pl. 83.

10. Kantharos fragments.

C-40-85, a-f. Frag. a: rim and body sherd, max. Dim. (H.) 0.072; b: body frag., max. Dim. 0.046; c: body frag., max. Dim. 0.034; d: body frag., max. Dim. 0.043; e and f: inner and outer handle frags., 0.073 by 0.030 and 0.058 by 0.030 m.

Offset has impressed tongue pattern; exterior below rim has two thin, horizontal, incised lines. Fabric rather gray than black, surfaces shiny black.

Mentioned: *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 227.

FORUM SOUTHEAST

SOUTH STOA PORTICO, NORTH OF CENTRAL IONIC COLONNADE FOUNDATION 5, FROM EXCAVATION OF 1971.

11. Kantharos fragment.

C-71-254. Max. pres. H. 0.048, max. pres. L. 0.063 m.

Single fragment, mended from two sherds, broken on all sides.

Carinated lower body and base of one handle; offset has close, precise, impressed tongue pattern.

12. Kantharos fragment.

C-71-255. Max. pres. H. 0.060, W. 0.023-0.016 m.

Sherd of inner section of handle.

LECHAION ROAD, HEMICYCLE

PIT ASSOCIATED WITH TRADER'S COMPLEX,
FROM EXCAVATION OF 1973.

13. Kantharos fragment. Pl. 9

C-73-37. Max. pres. H. 0.065, max. pres. H. with handle 0.110, width of handle 0.031-0.14 m.

Preserves one handle, sections of rim and body, possibly from same vessel as No. 14.

Offset has impressed tongue pattern, two horizontal incised lines on exterior below rim. Clay dull dark gray.

14. Rim sherd.⁸

C-73-38. Max. pres. H. 0.025, max. pres. W. (rim) 0.018 m.

Single sherd from vertical rim, cf. No. 13.

Two horizontal incised lines below rim.

15. Kantharos fragment. Pl. 9

C-73-39. Max. pres. H. 0.075, est. Diam. of body 0.100, est. Diam. of base 0.055 m.

Mended from three fragments, preserves complete profile of body, only base of one handle.

Offset has irregular, impressed tongue pattern; one very shallow, horizontal incised line on exterior just below rim. Fabric light gray at core.

16. Kantharos fragment. Pl. 9

C-73-40. Max. pres. H. of body 0.049, max. pres. H. with handle 0.096, max. pres. W. 0.089 m.

Mended from two sherds; preserves parts of rim and handle, possibly from same vessel as No. 17.

Plain, vertical rim.

17. Undecorated body sherd without profile.

C-73-41. See above, No. 16.

18. Kantharos fragment.

C-73-44. Max. pres. H. 0.063, max. pres. W. 0.037 to 0.024 m.

Single fragment of outer section of large strap handle.

Dull, dark-gray clay, lighter gray at core.

19. Body sherd without profile, from handle zone of kantharos. C-73-45.

20. Bucchero bowl fragment. Fig. 7, Pl. 9

C-73-47. Max. pres. H. 0.049, est. Diam. of base 0.080, Th. 0.006 to 0.007 m.

Mended from two sherds, preserves part of lower body, almost half of base.

Fragment of base with low, heavy ring foot and lower body of wide shallow vessel. Interior surface slightly rough. Dull, light-black clay with inclusions, surfaces dull and mottled lighter gray, possibly from burning.

21. Bucchero bowl fragment. Fig. 7, Pl. 9

C-73-48. Max. pres. H. 0.054, max. pres. W. 0.169, max. est. Diam. 0.220, Th. of wall 0.005 to 0.006, Th. of rim 0.004 m.

Mended from five fragments, preserving parts of rim, flange, body.

⁸ Although some fragments lack traces of the distinctive kantharos handles, it is still most likely that they represent kantharoi. The Etruscan repertoire, however, does include chalices with bodies almost identical to those of kantharoi, but lacking handles. See G. Bartoloni, *Le Tombe da Poggio Buco nel Museo Archeologico di Firenze, Monumenti Etruschi*, III, Florence, 1972, pls. CXIX and CXX; LXXIV and LXXVI; also drawings, figs. 57 on p. 121 and 59 on p. 125.

Large, heavy body fragment with shallow curving body, wide heavy flange, and low, recessed vertical rim with irregular, rough horizontal lines on exterior of the inset rim. Dull, dark-gray clay with large inclusions and mica; surfaces now dull and mottled lighter gray.

AREA WEST OF TRADER'S COMPLEX.

22. Rim fragment.

C-73-214. Max. pres. H. 0.033, max. pres. W. of rim 0.018 m.

Single rim sherd, exterior has two horizontal lines ending at a handle zone.

23. Kantharos fragment.

C-73-215. Max. pres. H. 0.050, W. 0.016 to 0.019 m.

Fragment of thin strap handle.

24. Kantharos fragment.

C-73-52. Max. pres. H. 0.034 m.

Single rim sherd, with plain, almost vertical rim.

TRADER'S COMPLEX, ROOM 1.

25 and 26. Lower body fragments without profile, C-73-111 and C-73-112.

The two unusual bucchero fragments (Nos. 20 and 21) prove to be indeed uncommon; the only Etruscan examples of any similar design are in fact not found in bucchero, but in early impasto fabric. Although the fragments are large, not enough of either remains to demonstrate that they come from two entirely separate objects; since the fabric is essentially the same, and the two are the only pieces of this kind found in the Hemicycle pit, it is likely that they are both parts of the same vessel, a possibility reflected in the vases offered as parallels.

Exact parallels for the base with ring foot are not available in published, whole bucchero vessels; if more of the fragment were preserved, parallels among bowls would be evident. The rim fragment may be from this same bowl, or may be a lid for the bowl, to form a sort of pyxis, on the order of much more ornate impasto examples from the Esquiline cemetery in Rome and from Poggio Buco, although neither is a very close parallel.⁹

⁹ I must express many thanks to Professoressa Piera Bocci of the Museo Archeologico of Florence, Italy, for sharing her knowledge of Etruscan pottery with me in considering parallels for

TRADER'S COMPLEX, ROOMS 2 AND 3.

27. Rim sherd.

Pl. 9

C-73-42. Max. pres. H. 0.054, max. pres. W. 0.039 m.

Fragment of undecorated rim.

28. Foot fragment.

C-73-46. Max. pres. Diam. (on resting surface) 0.034, est. Diam. of foot 0.065 m.

Sherd of flared foot of kantharos, resting surface worn.

LECHAION ROAD EAST

LEVELS UNDER FLOOR OF SHOP 4.

29. Kantharos fragment.

C-73-43. Max. pres. H. 0.048, W. 0.020 to 0.023 m.

Fragment of top section of strap handle.

ACROCORINTH SANCTUARY OF DEMETER AND KORE

30. Body sherd.

C-73-301. Max. pres. Dim. 0.034 m.

Sherd broken on all sides, probably from lower body of kantharos.

The heavy fabric and treatment of the surface of the bucchero rim is unusual in that it is similar in design to early impasto or bucceroid pieces from several Etruscan centers, and yet is not exactly like any. One feature noted for the pottery of Pallottino's Facies III of Italic-Early Etruscan culture is the occurrence of bowls and footed bowls with vertical rims worked in rounded, horizontal bands. The decoration is used for small, low bowls, and especially for large bowls on high, conical feet—many of the latter have fenestrations on the feet or heavy plastic ornaments on the rims, and are found through Campania to Veii, and in Narce and Vulci. The closest parallels for the Corinth piece are some high-footed bowls from the tombs at Narce: these have a heavy flange and inset vertical rim with relatively shallow (but not merely incised) horizontal grooves, and are impasto, not bucchero.¹⁰

It would seem that the Corinth rim fragment is best explained as a late (because it is bucchero) development in the design of carinated bowls with vertical rims, since here the plastic treatment is changed to hasty incision. As it is unique at present, any date is only a suggestion, but because the general period of the impasto precedents is the seventh century B.C. this bucchero piece may date to approximately 600 B.C.; it is known only through its antecedents, and there are no further developments evident for the type as yet. It is likely that the vessel was produced in one of the centers that supplied Narce and Vulci.

the two unusual Corinth fragments, and for allowing me to examine the Poggio Buco (and other) pottery in the Museo Archeologico. A drawing of the Esquiline pyxis is fig. 63, 1 of E. Gjerstad, *Early Rome*, IV, i, 1966; the Poggio Buco piece with plastic horses and handles on its lid is a large stray find from the cemetery, see Bartoloni, *op. cit.*, pl. CXXX, c-d. Note a very different pyxis with low ring base in the British Museum collection, *C.V.A.*, British Museum 7 (10), IV B a, pl. 24 (455), no. 9 (see note 18).

¹⁰ The closest parallel is University Museum no. MS 1225, from Narce:

Narce Tomb 7F, bowls 7 and 8 (MS 1226 and MS 1225) of gray-brown-black polished fabric (H. 0.22 and 0.198; D. 0.255 and 0.216 m.); E. H. Dohan, *Italic Tomb Groups in the University Museum*, Philadelphia and London, 1942, p. 69, pl. XXXV; see also bowl 5 from Vulci (?) Tomb 42F, pp. 93-96, pl. XLIX.

Narce Tomb XXIV, bowls 8 and 9 (C24778 and C24779): mottled gray-red-brown fabric (H. ca. 0.15 and 0.19; D. 0.178 and 0.19 m.). J. M. Davison, *Seven Italic Tomb Groups from Narce*, Firenze, 1972, p. 86 and pl. XXIX a, b-d. In the same work, note footed bowls from Tombs V (no. 15) and XI (no. 10), pls. VI, a and XIV, b.

For less close parallels from Facies III, see the ceramics from tombs at Pontecagnano (Campania): B. d'Agostino, "Tombe Orientalizzanti in Contrada S. Antonio," *Not. Sc.*, 1968, pp. 75-196, esp. p. 121, fig. 28; p. 123, fig. 29; and p. 134, fig. 36, no. 16. Also Monte Michele Tomb B: M. Cristofani, *Le Tombe da Monte Michele nel Museo Archeologico di Firenze*, Firenze, 1969, esp. nos. 5 and 6, p. 21, fig. 3. There are many other instances of similarities, such as the Cerveteri Laghetto Tombs 65 (no. 16) and 143 (no. 11): *Materiali di Antichità Varia*, V: *Cerveteri*, p. 92 and *passim*.

The dates of Facies III are variously described as ca. 700-625 B.C. (Davison on Gjerstad and Pallottino, *op. cit.*, p. 22); and 675-600 B.C. (Hencken cited by Close-Brooks in *St. Etr.*, XXXV, 1968, pp. 323 ff.).

Of all the bucchero present in Greek sites, only a few examples are definitely not kantharoi (or chalices); thus far the repertoire includes, from the Hera Limenia Sanctuary at Perachora (where the earlier *bucchero sottile* is found), one cup with flaring lip, two possible oinochoe fragments, and a doubted aryballos fragment;¹¹ from Megara Hyblaea, fragments of oinochoai, cups, skyphoi, and plates, also (probably) chalices;¹² and Rhegion, one skyphos and two oinochoai.¹³ At Syracuse (Fusco grave 309) was found a small kyathos, also a fragmentary oinochoe and kantharoi from other deposits.¹⁴ Nos. 20 and 21 are the only examples of their shapes thus far evidenced in Greek sites. Here they occur in the same deposit as the kantharoi, although the kantharoi should represent a further development in the bucchero fabric, being at the intermediate stage between *sottile* and *pesante*.

Of the kantharos fragments at Corinth, there are some variations in size—two, Nos. 4 and 5 (from Well 1) are much smaller than the rest (No. 16 is also small). From the same well came fragments of much larger kantharoi, and, of all the Corinthian pieces, several are intermediate in size between the two (slight) extremes. Seventeen kantharos fragments preserve indications of decoration: none are without the stamped offset decoration which seems to be a standard characteristic of the footed kantharos, although only two have fine or shallow stamping. The simple lines at the rim appear on most kantharoi; here, most fragments either have none or three lines, although decoration of one or two lines also occurs, presumably according to the whim of the potter.

One other distinction is that of graffito alphas on two pieces (again, Nos. 4 and 5). Both vases have two such graffiti—No. 4 has both on the same side, that by the (viewer's) right handle a stubby A with short right leg, and that on the left being possibly upside-down, readable as a spidery A with short left leg when the cup is held with bottom up. Both alphas on No. 5 (the left one is now broken) have cross-bars that slope down to the right; these are set on opposite sides of the cup, to the left of each handle. The letter forms are not unusual for graffito writing of almost any period; they are of course scratched with straight lines instead of the curving

¹¹ *Perachora*, II, p. 385, nos. 4127, 4129 and 4130, and 4128. Also, from the Southeast Deposit at the Hera Akraia Sanctuary, fragments of small cups or kotylai—*Perachora*, I, p. 100.

¹² G. Vallet and F. Villard, *Megara Hyblaea*, II, *La céramique archaïque*, Paris, 1964, pp. 131-132; pls. 117-118. Several of these have stamped decoration of an early type, such as fan-shaped patterns of dotted lines.

¹³ G. Vallet, *Rhéglion et Zancle*, Paris, 1958, p. 184, note 2, nos. 1271 and 1272, pl. XIII, 6.

¹⁴ F. Villard in *Hommages à A. Grenier*, p. 1628, note 1, and pl. CCCXXXI, fig. 2; and Gentili in *Not. Sc.*, 1951, p. 326. At Marseilles, a chalice and three oinochoai, Villard, *La Céramique Grecque de Marseille*, Paris, 1960, p. 17. At Ampurias, a grave produced one bucchero oinochoe, M. Almagro, *Las Necropolis de Ampurias*, II, Barcelona, 1955, pp. 392-393, pl. XVI, 2. Also oinochoe fragments, *ibid.*, p. 366, pl. XIV, fig. 360.

tops characteristic of Etruscan monumental inscriptions usually executed on other materials.¹⁵

In fact, graffito alphas occur on many bucchero vessels, including kantharoi—several such graffiti are known on vases from tombs in Orvieto,¹⁶ and a single A appears on a kantharos of the same type as the Corinthian examples in the Collezione Alla Querce.¹⁷ Camporeale, in publication of the collection, cites the graffiti of Orvieto and suggests that this may be the trademark of a workshop (see note 17). Other bucchero with graffito alphas is in the British Museum: one chalice, one low-based kantharos, and one covered bowl, all presumably originally found in Italy.¹⁸ An alpha, of course, is used in the name *ais* or *aiser*, and another possibility is that of dedications to these, the Etruscan divinities.¹⁹

The earliest Corinthian finds of bucchero were dated to the seventh century and they are virtually homogeneous with all the other Corinthian kantharoi. All these pieces, and the bowl and lid fragments, seem to fit the criteria for the period of “decadent *bucchero sottile*”²⁰ of 610-560 B.C. in the British Museum publication. This is the intermediate stage of thicker walls, possibly duller polish, low ring feet, and rounded instead of flat ribbon handles, and roller-stamp instead of incised decoration. Since the time of the original studies, several new groups of material have been found, and these furnish reasonable comparanda for the Corinthian collection.

Cerveteri, Camera degli Alari:²¹ the earliest dated and documented examples of the typical footed kantharos²² form occur in grave offerings which include many bucchero shapes and a large number of Protocorinthian and Transitional aryballoi,

¹⁵ For similar graffiti, better executed, see Pallotino in “Rivista di epigrafia etrusca,” *St. Etr.*, XXX, 1962, p. 297, no. 10, a bucchero cup with impressed lines from Cerveteri Tomb 189 (no. 14); and p. 298, no. 21, a cup from Cerveteri Tomb 275 (no. 57). G. Camporeale, *La Collezione Alla Querce*, Firenze, 1970, p. 130, no. 147 features a similar spidery letter.

¹⁶ Bizarri in *St. Etr.*, XXX, 1962, p. 79, no. 190; p. 98, nos. 460 (pyxis) and 462 (patera).

¹⁷ Camporeale, *op. cit.*, p. 69, no. 44. The A is scratched horizontally on the inside of the cup, just below the handle.

Camporeale expands the theory (p. 196) that a graffito chi denoted a workshop, and a graffito alpha an individual artist.

¹⁸ *C.V.A.*, Great Britain 10, British Museum 7, group IV B a: pl. 20, no. 5, below handle; pl. 23, nos. 2 and 16, on bases; pl. 24, no. 9, inside bowl. All from private collections. Quite similar graffito alphas are recorded for two vessels from the tombs at Cerveteri—Laghetto Area II, Tomb 205, nos. 10 (a terracotta plate) and 50 (bucchero bowl with another graffito of irregular cross shape)—see *Materiali di Antichità Varia*, V, Cerveteri, 1966.

¹⁹ See M. Pallottino, *Etruscologia*, 6th ed., Milan, 1968, p. 415. Also a recent study, “Das Aiser-Problem,” of K. Olzscha in *St. Etr.*, XXXVIII, 1971, pp. 93-105.

²⁰ *C.V.A.*, Great Britain 10, British Museum 7, p. 11.

²¹ G. Ricci in *Mon. Ant.*, XLII, 1955, cols. 329-345. The “Tomba degli Alari” is the left chamber of the Tomba dei Dolii. Bucchero is illustrated, *ibid.*, fig. 67, esp. no. 12.

²² See D. Lollini, “Bucchero,” *Enciclopedia dell’Arte Antica*, II, pp. 203-210, for a thorough discussion of the fabric in general. On kantharos development, p. 207.

alabastra and pyxides, as well as one olpe by the Painter of Vatican 73.²³ The footed kantharos has lines around the rim and a stamped offset, but the foot profile at least differs from the Corinthian examples.

Perachora, Sanctuary of Hera Akraia: unstratified deposits dating to the Early Corinthian period, towards the end of the seventh century B.C.²⁴ The bucchero fragments, however, all seem to be the earlier *bucchero sottile*, with stamped fan designs and the like no longer present on kantharoi of the type from Corinth.

Emporio, Chios, Period IV strata of the Harbor Sanctuary: fragment of a kantharos (missing handles) of dimensions close to those of the larger Corinth pieces, and from the same levels, a brown painted sherd from the carinated section of a vase with angular molding on the offset, assumed to be a local imitation of Etruscan bucchero.²⁵ The Period IV deposits are dated 630-600 B.C. by large amounts of Early Corinthian and Wild Goat Style vases, and include Chiot chalices; they are comparable to contexts from Old Smyrna before the Alyattan destruction.²⁶

Selinus, Tomb 55: four bucchero kantharoi, three of which are very close to the Corinth finds in fabric, dimensions, and decoration;²⁷ almost all of the twenty other vases in the group are Corinthian, most with Late Corinthian parallels. Dunbabin assessed the grave as not much earlier than 550 B.C. and possibly slightly later.²⁸

Megara Hyblaia, Tomb 941: ²⁹ one Etruscan kantharos of the same general dimensions and shape as the Corinthian examples,³⁰ several local vases, an alabastron in gray Ionian fabric, an Ionian cup of the second quarter of the sixth century, and one Late Corinthian pyxis also dated to the second quarter of the sixth century.³¹

Recent finds from Etruscan tombs appear to correlate with the bucchero which occurs in foreign contexts. These finds tend to be dated later than the burials found in early excavations.

Poggio Buco, Tomb VIII: ³² many kantharoi and chalices equivalent to the

²³ Ricci, *Mon. Ant.*, XLII, 1955, col. 338 and fig. 70. See H. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford, 1931, p. 278, nos. 150-151.

²⁴ T. J. Dunbabin, *Perachora*, II, 1962, p. 368.

²⁵ J. Boardman, *Excavations in Chios, 1952-1955: Greek Emporio*, London, 1967, p. 137, no. 480, pl. 43; and p. 119, no. 216, pl. 32 and fig. 73.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 62. Boardman notes that as concerns the lower date of 600, "a slightly lower date may prove to be justified."

²⁷ Atkinson, "Two Tomb Groups from Selinus," *B.S.R.*, XIV, 1938, pp. 115-136, here, p. 116, nos. 1-4 and pls. XIII and XIV.

²⁸ Dunbabin, "Two Tomb Groups from Selinus," *B.S.R.*, XVI, 1948, pp. 19-23, esp. p. 22.

²⁹ Numerous fragments from the habitation site are dated between the second half of the seventh and the beginning of the sixth centuries, notably much *bucchero sottile* with early decoration styles. See above, note 2.

³⁰ Villard, *Mél. Rome*, LXVII, 1955, p. 22, pl. VIII, B and fig. 5.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

³² Kantharoi are numerous in the tombs and as sporadic finds at Poggio Buco; see University of California Tomb F with heterogeneous finds, Matteucig, *Poggio Buco*; 1951, pp. 30-45 and

Corinthian finds; also two "Ionic" kylikes and several Corinthian and Italo-Corinthian vases of the Late Corinthian period, including an Etrusco-Corinthian piece by the "Pintore dei Rosoni."³³ Other tombs at Poggio Buco support Late Corinthian period associations for the kantharoi (see note 32).

San Giuliano, Tomb III: seven footed kantharoi of varying sizes,³⁴ with the same sort of decoration as the Corinth pieces; in the same tomb, large amounts of bucchero dated to the first and second quarters of the sixth century—including a kantharos of the same body type set on a low ring foot and dated by analogies to other tomb groups between the first half of the sixth and the second half of the fifth centuries B.C.³⁵ Etrusco-Corinthian vases are also present in the offerings, which indicate (probably) more than two burials, with a period of tomb use from 590 to at least the mid-sixth century B.C.³⁶

San Giuliano, Tomb IV: four footed kantharoi of varying dimensions, same decorative lines and offset; also other bucchero, and Etrusco-Corinthian piriform aryballoi dated by the excavators to the first half of the sixth century, with the exception of an heirloom oinochoe of the end of the seventh century B.C.³⁷

San Giuliano, Tomb *a fossa* in Chiuse Vallerani: one impasto bowl and three bucchero vases, one of which is a footed kantharos with deep impressed pattern on offset; another is a footed chalice. The material is dated by a bucchero oinochoe to the first decades of the sixth century B.C.³⁸

Finally, one of the latest contexts of the intermediate type of kantharos is established by a tomb in Ampurias which contains an Attic black-figure lekythos and band cup of the second half of the sixth century.³⁹

pls. XV-XVII; also groups in the Museo Archeologico, Florence: Bartoloni, *op. cit.*, Tomb VII of the last quarter of the seventh to mid-sixth century (multiple use), pp. 75-107; Tomb IX, dated between the first and second quarters of the sixth century, with two kantharoi, p. 137, fig. 65, pls. LXXXIV-LXXXVIII; and sporadic finds, p. 175 and fig. 86.

³³ Bartoloni, p. 121, fig. 57: kantharos; Corinthian style vases, pls. LXII-LXXXIII, esp. p. 224, nos. 19-20 and 39.

³⁴ P. Villa d'Amelio in *Not. Sc.*, 1963, pp. 20-25, here nos. 15-21, pp. 22-23, and fig. 21.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 23, no. 22.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 25-26 and fig. 24, esp. nos. 3-6; and no. 2 (oinochoe).

³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 26-27, fig. 25, esp. no. 2. See also seven kantharoi of the "common type" from a confiscated Archaic tomb group from Castel d'Asso, E. and G. Colonna, *Castel d'Asso*, I, Rome, 1970, p. 66, nos. 22-28; II, pl. CCCXLVIII; dated to the first half and possibly the second quarter of the sixth century B.C.

³⁹ M. Almagro, *Las Necropolis de Ampurias*, II, pp. 366; 382-384, cited by Villa d'Amelio, *op. cit.*, p. 23. Ampurias has produced bucchero in graves and settlement deposits (cf. Almagro, *Ampurias*, Guide, Barcelona, 1951, p. 158 and fig. 57). The instances of bucchero kantharoi in Etruscan sites and tombs are much greater than those cited here, but all support the (disappointing) very general conclusion that their occurrence can pre-date 600 B.C. and extend to the mid-sixth century. Many more contexts could have been cited, e.g., Vulci Tomb 4 (12-12-1961), containing

The problems of heirloom usage, multiple grave deposits, and time gaps in trading or souvenir gathering must affect some of the dates of the contexts mentioned here, but even a general estimate of the date of circulation of bucchero kantharoi as found in Corinth suggests a *terminus ante quem* of about 560-550 B.C., which is not contradicted by the latest Corinthian pottery of the 1973 "trader's complex." The *post quem* chronology for this type of kantharos is more difficult to ascertain, but may be nearer 600 than 620 B.C.

Finally, the date of pieces **20** and **21** is not easily determined from Etruscan sources—the impasto analogies are all of seventh-century date and reflect Villanovan traditions. It seems reasonable, however, to expect bucchero examples to be later than these, and that the pieces which reached Corinth were probably not the original examples in the newer fabric, but should be placed *ca.* 600 B.C. The Archaic Corinthian holdings in bucchero, then, contain one unique vessel (possibly two) and a large number of the widespread kantharoi which would have been available (and popular) for a period of almost fifty years, much of it during the first half of the sixth century. Earlier, at Perachora, Corinthian sailors left many tokens of voyages to the Etruscan territories—the foreign fabric was also apparently dedicated in Corinth, somewhere in the city, and in a sanctuary on the slopes of Acrocorinth—but the "secular" deposits here seem to indicate Greek interest in Etruscan ceramics *per se*, one of the few remaining signs of what would have been regular, diversified commerce with the non-Greek West.

JEAN MACINTOSH

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

a Corinthian pyxis and two skyphoi, and much Etruscan pottery, including six bucchero kantharoi: *Materiali di Antichità Varia*, I, *Vulci, Zona dell' Osteria—Scavi della "Hercle,"* no date: Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, pp. 15-18. Actual examination of the kantharoi from the colonies at Ampurias and Marseilles shows differences in these vessels which should date their production later than the Corinthian finds—the pieces excavated in the West have smooth, undecorated offsets, and the feet tend to be pedestals rather than truncated cones. This difference was not so apparent from published available information; indeed, it seems likely that if kantharoi could be thoroughly studied over all the Mediterranean their formal variations would prove enough to organize a thorough chronological typology. For the early development of several Etruscan forms, including kantharoi, see N. H. Ramage, "Studies in Early Etruscan Bucchero," *Papers of the British School at Rome*, XXXVIII, N.S. 25 (1970), pp. 1-61.

APPENDIX II: COINS

In the forum of Roman Corinth and along the Lechaion Road to the northeast, 625 coins were found during the spring excavations of 1973. 386 of these pieces appear in the appended catalogue and 20 are illustrated on Plate 10. The rest have been culled out as illegible or unusable. These are tallied for the record below.¹ With regard to the catalogued finds, the largest group is Roman (167 coins), while the smallest is that of the "Vandal" period (3 mimimi). Greek and Greek Imperials (162) were found in slightly less quantity than Roman coins. Coming in the middle of this overall distribution are the Byzantine specimens, a modest 54. There are no Frankish, Venetian, or Turkish; only one 1878 Greek five-lepta piece represents the late levels. The lack of late material is due, of course, to the extensive removal of these levels in years past. As the Byzantine coins are well known and need no special mention, this report will cover Roman and Greek finds, with three small hoards at the end. For coins figuring on Plate 10 but not in the text the catalogue should be consulted for details.²

Starting with the Roman period, most of the coins span, as in past campaigns, the reigns of Licinius I (A.D. 307-323) through Arcadius (A.D. 383-408). The emperor most often represented for these "peak" years is, as usual, Constantius II (20 coins) with Julian II (10 coins) next. For this period, eleven mints are recorded, Cyzicus being the most frequent find, followed by Thessalonica, Nicomedia, and Constantinople in that order.³ Three of these eastern mints have been noted by Katharine Edwards as important sources of coin for Corinth in this period, but not Cyzicus.

¹ 11 illegible Pegasos/Trident, 16 Greek, 63 Roman Imperial, 14 "Vandal," 134 fragments—not coins—disintegrated, plus 386 of catalogue makes 624. Add one modern: 625 Total.

For abbreviations in this Appendix, see *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, p. 34, note 1, to which should be added the following:

Brett = A. B. Brett, *Catalogue of Greek Coins* (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston), Boston, 1955.

DO = A. R. Bellinger, *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, Washington, D. C., 1966.

Hunter. = *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, Glasgow, 1901.

Imh.-Blum. (*Kl. M.*) = F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatischer Münzen*, Vienna, 1901.

Imh.-Blum. (*Mon. Gr.*) = F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies grecques*, Amsterdam, 1883.

Le Rider (*Mon. Crét.*) = G. Le Rider, *Monnaies crétoises du Ve au Ier siècle av. J.C.*, Paris, 1966.

Ravel = O. E. Ravel, *Les Poulains de Corinthe*, London, 1948.

Syd. = E. A. Sydenham, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, London, 1952.

² C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1972: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, pp. 1-44, for previous excavation report; *ibid.*, XL, 1971, p. 37, note 43 for coins of earlier years. See also C. K. Williams, above, notes 8, 26, 27, for specific areas dug in 1973.

³ The mint-count is: Arles (2 ?), Siscia (2), Sirmium (1), Rome (2), Thessalonica (12 ?), Heraclea (3), Constantinople (8), Nicomedia (9), Cyzicus (17), Antioch (4), Alexandria (1).

A check of her statistics under the corresponding emperors gives, however, a high count for Cyzicus, too.⁴ Heraclea, interestingly enough, is consistently poorly represented. Being an uncomfortable neighbor to the four more powerful towns, some boasting imperial residence, may account for part of this lack of prominence.

In contrast to the abundance of coins from the 4th century after Christ, those from the Republican period are few. Only two early denarii were found. One (No. 164) is a relatively common legionary piece, minted by Mark Antony at Ephesos just before the battle of Actium.⁵ The reverse legend honors the Fourteenth Legion; it also uses the ς form of G. The other (No. 163), less common, is a denarius of the Aqua Marcia type.⁶ Struck under the moneyer (L. Marcius) Philippus in 56 B.C., the piece unfortunately broke upon its recent recovery. Nevertheless, on the obverse a fine head of Ancus Marcius, and a lituus (symbol) can be seen.⁷ On the reverse, a horse and rider prancing over a flower on a seven-arched aqueduct are visible. The inscription names the conduit as the Aqua Marcia; the horse, rider and flower, however, are not so surely identifiable. Most catalogues prefer to equate the horse and rider to an equestrian statue of Quintus Marcius Rex, praetor, who finished the 91-kilometer long aqueduct in 143 B.C., the flower to a pun—involving Juno and Mars—on the family name *Marcia*.⁸ A nearly identical prancing horse, rider and flower occur, however, on a denarius of an earlier L. (Marcius) Philippus, the main difference being that the rider bears a branch.⁹ As on neither issue are the horse and rider shown upon a statue base, or bearing any unusual attribute, it is not clear whether they are meant to be a specific statue, or statue at all. They may just be a traditional “badge” of the gens Philippus.

Apart from the above, one more denarius came to light, No. 165, a COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC of the familiar Felicitas series. Minted under Trajan, presumably after the success of the second Dacian War (ca. A.D. 107-111), it bears

⁴ K. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, *Coins*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1932, pp. 10, introduction, 91-118, catalogue.

Edward's statistics:

Thessalonica	Cyzicus	Nicomedia	Constantinople	Heraclea
383	201	185	169	52

⁵ M. Thompson, *The Athenian Agora*, II, *Coins*, Princeton, 1954, p. 87, notes 9-12.

⁶ Only nine Aqua Marciae recently reported in Italian hoards. See M. H. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coin Hoards*, London, 1969, Table xiii, and sites: Grazzanise (1), Casaleone (4), Brandosa (4).

⁷ Plate 10, 163. See also M. Bieber, “The Aqua Marcia in Coins and Ruins,” *Archaeology*, XX, 1967, pp. 194-196, for amusing commentary on the obverse portrait.

⁸ M. Stuart, “The Denarius of M. Aemilius Lepidus and the Aqua Marcia,” *A.J.A.*, XLIX, 1945, pp. 226-251; see also B. Trell, “Architectura Numismatica. Early Types: Greek, Roman, Oriental,” *N.C.*, 1972, pp. 57-58 esp. for excellent summary.

⁹ Syd. 551, ca. 105-104 B.C. See also *BMC* (Ro. Rep.), II, p. 277, note 1; Grueber notes similarity of reverses.

a fine portrait bust of the emperor on the obverse.¹⁰ Finally, before leaving the late coinage for the early, two minimi are worth mention. Both (Nos. 331, 332) bear reverse markings resembling an *ſ* or a sloppy B in a reel border. Both have flans smaller than those for Baduila 28-36 in Wroth. No DN REX, *, or wreath can be seen, but No. 331 (obv.) has traces of a crude bust right.¹¹ Although Baduila or an imitation thereof is a possibility, their attribution remains uncertain.

Turning now to the Greek coins, the count is as follows: 6 silver, 60 Pegasos/Tridents, 52 autonomous bronzes, and 44 Imperials. Three "hoards" of small bronze, to be discussed later, were uncovered from the early levels of Shop 5 on the Lechaion Road. In general, the pattern differs from that of prior years only in a slightly lower percentage of Pegasos/Tridents and Sikyonian bronzes recovered and a higher one of Duoviri.

Starting with the silver first, three early pieces came to light: a Leukas drachm (No. 113), an Argos hemidrachm (No. 142), and an Attic pentobol (No. 118). The Leukas drachm, much battered indeed, came up under a Classical clay floor, which is related to an early house destruction and a mud-brick wall in the Forum West.¹² The dies seem close to that of *BMC* (Corinth) 111 (430-400 B.C.), but poor condition excludes absolute identity. The coin may bear a Λ or a \wedge . The Argos hemidrachm, dated broadly to before 421 B.C. for lack of a definitive mint study on Argive coinage, came up in the Hero Temenos stuck fast to a fine Corinthian stater of the standing Pegasos type (No. 1). The stater belongs to Ravel's Period IV, now re-dated to *ca.* 380-350 B.C., and is a die duplicate of Ravel 893.¹³ The obverse is in a similar state of freshness to that of Ravel's obverse, P. 361. Both staters, however, probably precede Ravel 892 (also a P. 361 obverse), because they lack the die-break joining the hocks, and the one before the chest. As all three of Ravel's examples of this die—Stater 894 is his third—have a horizontal defect over the hindquarters of Pegasos, all must have been struck in fairly close sequence.¹⁴ Ravel gives at least five duplicates for his 893 alone, so the die saw much use, the issue being fairly large. In Corinth, however, it is only the second standing-Pegasos type so far in the col-

¹⁰ For date, see *BMC* (Imp.), III, p. lx; also *Hunter.*, II, 93-94 and p. 7 where A.D. 103-111 is preferred.

¹¹ Condition of Nos. 331, 332 does not permit photography. See W. Wroth, *BMC* (Vandals), p. 90, note 1: "Most of these coins are struck on flans of insufficient size, and the X in REX, and other details, are, therefore, often not visible." Minimi not in Adelson and Kustas (*M.N.* IX, XI).

¹² See above, p. 7.

¹³ G. K. Jenkins, "A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West," *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*, 1958, pp. 367-379. See also above, p. 6, for find-spot. Other Temenos coins: a Leukas bronze (No. 114) in Temenos, upper fills, no relation to the silver; a Pegasos/Trident (No. 10), in cobbles of Northeast road, upper levels.

¹⁴ O. E. Ravel, *Les Poulains de Corinthe*, II, 1948, pl. LIV, 892-894.

lection.¹⁵ Whether the stater and the early hemidrachm circulated at the same time can not be proven; they were at least lost together, mid-4th century B.C.

Juxtaposition of early and late occurs again with respect to a pentobol from Athens (No. 118). The silver piece and a Pegasos/Trident (No. 5) were discovered with eleven Roman bronzes of the 4th century after Christ. The contiguity is not unusual, because the thirteen coins came from a shallow drain (an easy place to collect objects) east of the late Roman building in the Forum West. Again, no die identification is possible; water and abrasives have done their damage to this exceptional fraction of the 3rd century B.C.¹⁶ Finally, both No. 144, a reduced Argive hemidrachm, and No. 117, a late Histiaian tetrobol, come from the Shop 4 area; both are common series of the 2nd century B.C.

Leaving now the silver for the bronze, four individual coins are worth mention, as well as the Duoviri and the three "hoards." Beginning with the separate bronzes, No. 101 was minted in Corinth by Domitian (A.D. 89-96) with a reverse that is probably a die duplicate of *Hunter*. 132. The type is a naked athlete running left holding what may be a torch and a palm-branch. The unusual feature of this coin is the radiate—not laureate—bust of Domitian on the obverse. Apparently the issue is uncommon for apart from that of the Glasgow collection, it is not recorded in the regular catalogues.¹⁷ The coin is from the west room of Shop 5. Another Imperial (No. 145), this time from the mint of Argos and the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161), is similar to GG-18 in the "Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias."¹⁸ On the reverse, Amymone, with right hand raised near her head, sits on a rock and faces left towards a standing Poseidon (?). Both pieces, No. 145 and the *NCoP* coin, seem to show the nymph resting her left hand on a hydria, but the details are too obscure for absolute certainty. Also, both pieces may show the naked male holding a trident in his right hand, but in both cases no prongs are visible. He does appear, on No. 145 at least, to carry a reed in his left hand, as well as the chlamys over the arm. Furthermore, a snake may wind below his right arm, although these marks could simply be worn letters. Our coin only confirms Gardner and Imhoof-Blumer's doubts as to the identity of the scene. If it is Amymone's discovery of the Lerna Springs (and not Phaedra and Hippolytus), the naked male could be a satyr. Only a coin in better condition will solve these doubts. The next coin (No. 148) belongs to a rare series from Crete. Showing on the obverse an Athena head r. or l. and on

¹⁵ Coin 66-29, Peribolos of Apollo. It is quite a different issue, Ravel 790.

¹⁶ J. N. Svoronos, *Trésor des Monnaies d'Athènes*, Munich, 1923-1926, pl. 24, 4-8, esp.

¹⁷ *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, II, pp. 103, 132; pl. xxxvi, 23.

¹⁸ F. Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner, "A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias," *J.H.S.*, VI-VIII, 1885-1887, pl. GG, 18 and (R. Clay reprint), pp. 162-163, 3 (commentary). No photography was feasible for No. 145. Find-spot: just south of the late Roman house, above the bedding for the Roman marble paving.

the reverse two dolphins with ΑΡΣΙ, the little bronze was originally attributed by J. Svoronos to Arsinoe, a town without a site. Recently, Georges Le Rider very ably proved that Arsinoe was really ancient Rhithymon, refounded under the new name in about 223/2 B.C.—this under the rule of Ptolemy IV. Our coin is one of the very few that have been found outside Crete; it is also only the second Cretan piece in the Corinth collection, the first being a small bronze from Dreros.¹⁹ The fourth coin (No. 149) is a bronze of curious style. It comes from far-away Kibyra, a city near the upper Indus river on the border of South Phrygia and Lycia. The coin with Male head/Humped bull types dates to about 166-84 B.C., bracketing the Mummus destruction date. As the series was quite extensive—four issues, at least, with varying control letters are known—the mint at a distance, and the coin showing some wear, it probably arrived at Shop 5 in early Roman times.²⁰

Turning now from particular bronzes to two distinct groups—the Duoviri and the hoards—the Duoviri are generously represented this year. The 29 unearthed cover the entire emission period (Julius Caesar through Galba) except for a gap at the time of Claudius. Most of these coins belong to early reigns, 9 for Augustus alone. No new types appear. Two slight variations are recorded for Nos. 87 and 91 which have reversed the normal placing of legends, so that the usual obverse inscription is on the reverse and vice versa. Nearly all of the Duoviri are discoveries from Shops 3, 4, and 5 on the Lechaion Road, the bulk are from Shop 5.²¹

Finally, also from Shop 5 come three “hoards” which, for lack of special containers, etc., should be considered groups of associated bronzes rather than strict hoards. Known as the “Pocket,” the “Hoard,” and the “Associated Hoard,” their contents will be summarized in a list below. All three consist of small local bronzes appropriate for change in a shop. They are mostly from Corinth and the Peloponnese, with two coins of Hellenistic rulers. The “Pocket” was discovered strewn about in a small area of pebble floor (elevation + 70.08–70.07 m.). The “Hoard” came up as a fist-sized lump, enclosed in bones, at the north end of the shop (elevation + 70.23–70.14 m.). Around and under the lump were the coins of the “Associated Hoard,” which probably belong to it. Basically, the groups fit well together as to wear, type, and time. The small pieces, despite corrosion, show slight to moderate wear, while the coins of the monarchs seem relatively fresh. The types are profitably compared to the deposits from the South Stoa compiled and analysed by Martin

¹⁹ J. N. Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crète Ancienne*, 1890, pp. 31-32, 10-13 (Arsinoe); p. 126, 1-4 (Dreros). See also, G. Le Rider, “Les Arsinoéens de Crète,” *Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, 1968, pp. 229-240. Find-spot: room 1 of Shop 4.

²⁰ Imh.-Blum., *Kl. M.*, I, pp. 252-253, 12-15; also *CopSNG* (Phrygia) 269.

²¹ See above, p. 32, for enumeration of Duoviri in uncontaminated strata (Shop 5) pre-dating the limestone pavement of the Lechaion Road.

Price.²² As to time, nothing prevents a late 3rd century B.C. date for the three groups; however, definitive chronology and its implications in light of the context material depend upon further study.

“ POCKET ”

Corinth	Pegasos r./Trident	
	[-] - Thyrsos	(No. 3)
	Pegasos l./Trident	
	no symbol	(Nos. 13-15)
	Cornucopiae	(No. 27)
	Griffin	(No. 29)
	Δ - Amphora	(No. 38)
	Owl, Δ - [O]	(No. 42)
	H - Wreath	(Nos. 49-50)
	[-] - Wreath	(No. 52)
	Nike - ☉	(No. 54)
	N - Double-axe	(No. 55)
	Poseidon/Bellerophon, Pegasos	(No. 62)
Macedonia	Antigonos Gonatas, 277-239 B.C.	(No. 109)
Argos	Wolf head/A	(No. 143)

Pegasos-right with [-] - Thyrsos (No. 3) is unusual, if not new. I - Thyrsos is known for Pegasos-left. Compare above with South Stoa P. D., ?P. D.

“ HOARD ”

Corinth	Pegasos l./Trident	
	Pan's head	(No. 30)
	Athena/Pegasos	(Nos. 67-70)
Pellene	Apollo/Ram's head, 3rd cent. B.C.	(No. 127)
Sikyon	Dove feeding r./Tripod, wreath	(Nos. 134, 135)
Egypt	Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C.	(No. 151)
Compare with South Stoa TCD, Well VIII.		

“ ASSOCIATED HOARD ”

Corinth	Pegasos l./Trident	
	A - Fulmen	(No. 33)
	A - Statue	(No. 34)
	A - Patera	(No. 35)
	ΔI - Trophy	(No. 40)

²² M. J. Price, “Coins from Some Deposits in the South Stoa,” *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, esp. pp. 348-361. Price's abbreviations for South Stoa comparanda are used in the list below.

Sikyon Dove flying r./ΣI, wreath

(Nos. 129, 130)

Nothing especially relevant from the South Stoa Deposits; see Sacred Spring, phases 4-5 (*Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 38-39).

CATALOGUE

Coins are all bronze unless otherwise noted. Weights are given for the silver only, because in the bronze severe deterioration invalidates such figures as indications of original weight. An asterisk means illustration on Plate 10. Corinth inventory numbers follow the Catalogue numbers.

CORINTH (105)

Pegasos standing l.; below, ♀ /Head of Athena l.; to l., dolphin; to r., Σ

- *1. 73-222 AR Stater ← 7.56 gr. Duplicate: Ravel 893. Period IV, *ca.* 380's to 350 B.C.

Pegasos r.; below, ♀ /Trident; no symbol

Ed. 11

2. 73-657 →

Similar, but with symbol

- *3. 73-509 ↓ [-] - Thyrsos

Similar, but Pegasos l.; no symbol

(22)

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. 73-21 ↓ | 10. 73-319 → | 16. 73-529 → | 22. 73-664 ↓ |
| 5. 73-83 → | 11. 73-409 ← | 17. 73-564 ↑ | 23. 73-666 → |
| 6. 73-93 ↔ | 12. 73-482 ↗ | 18. 73-608 ↘ | 24. 73-667 ↗ |
| 7. 73-94 ← | 13. 73-495 ↗ | 19. 73-620 ← | 25. 73-668 → |
| 8. 73-257 ← | 14. 73-501 ↗ | 20. 73-642 ↓ | |
| 9. 73-312 ↑ | 15. 73-502 ← | 21. 73-653 ↑ | |

Similar, but with single symbol to r.

(7)

26. 73-95 → Bow
 27. 73-507 → Cornucopiae
 28. 73-646 ↑ As No. 27
 29. 73-496 ← Griffin
 30. 73-630 ↘ Head of Pan
 31. 73-316 ↗ Torch
 32. 73-648 → Uncertain symbol

Similar, but with symbols or letters l. and r.

(29)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 33. 73-634 → A — Fulmen | 37. 73-606 As No. 36, but [Y] |
| 34. 73-635 → A — Statue r., bearded | 38. 73-510 ↗ Δ — Amphora |
| 35. 73-638 ← A — Patera | 39. 73-671 → ΔI — Stag's head (?) |
| 36. 73-644 Pileus, A — Y; [Obv.] | 40. 73-633 ↘ ΔI — Trophy |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 41. 73-656 ↗ As No. 40, but [Δ] | 52. 73-500 ← As No. 48, but [H] |
| 42. 73-505 → Owl, Δ — [O] | 53. 73-589 ↑ As No. 52 |
| 43. 73-641 ↗ Amphora, [Δ] — Ω | 54. 73-511 ↗ Nike — Ⓢ |
| 44. 73-408 ↓ Aphlaston, Δ — Ω | 55. 73-498 ← N — Double-axe |
| 45. 73-525 ← Δ — [—] | 56. 73-647 ↖ Σ — Star |
| 46. 73-416 As No. 45, but [Obv.] | 57. 73-643 ↓ Σ — Bucranium, T |
| 47. 73-557 ← [E] — Pointed amphora | 58. 73-113 ↗ Σ — [—] |
| 48. 73-350 ↓ H — Wreath | 59. 73-506 ↓ Uncertain markings |
| 49. 73-503 → As No. 48 | 60. 73-675 ↓ As No. 59 |
| 50. 73-504 ↗ As No. 48 | 61. 73-677 ↘ As No. 59 |
| 51. 73-672 ↗ As No. 48 | |

Similar, but [type] or nearly illegible: 12

Total Pegasos/Trident found: 72

Head of Poseidon r./Bellerophon on Pegasos r. spearing downwards; below, letters Ed. 12

62. 73-512 ← Rev. [Bellerophon; letters].²³

Head of Herakles r. / Protome of Pegasos r.; below, letters Ed. 13

63. 73-410 ↑ Rev. [letters].

64. 73-443 ↑ Rev. ♀ — [—].

65. 73-603 ↑ As No. 64.

Head of Athena r./Pegasos r.; below, K BMC 476

66. 73-545 ↓ Rev. [K]. 69. 73-625 → As No. 66.

67. 73-623 → As No. 66. 70. 73-626 ↓ As No. 66.

68. 73-624 ↗ As No. 66.

DUOVIRI

LAVS IVLI CORN

Head of Julius

Caesar r.

L CERTO AEFICIO CIVLIO II VIR

Bellerophon on Pegasos r.,

spearing downwards

Ed. 16

71. 73-650 ↖ Obv. IVL[I C]. Rev.]IVLIO II V[.

CORIN

Head of Zeus r.

INST L. CAS II VIR

Athena r., holding shield and fulmen

Ed. 18

72. 73-651 ↘ Rev. CA[S I]I VIR.

INST L. CAS II VIR

Chimera l.

CORIN

Nike r., holding palm; to r., ♀

Ed. 19

²³ Only one half of the coin survives badly corroded, so reading is tenuous at best.

73. 73-282 → Obv. CA[S]. Rev. CTMK: uncertain type.

74. 73-357 ↘ Obv. CA[S]. Rev. CTMK: S.

75. 73-528 → Obv.]T L C[AS]. Rev. CTMK: S.

CORI	↗	P. AEBVTIO.C.PINNIO.II.VIR	
Head of M. Antonius l.		Prow l.	Ed. 20

76. 73-277 ↘ Rev. [P] AEBVTIO.

CORI	↗	P. AEBVTIO C. PINNIO II. VIR.	Ed. 21
Head of Poseidon r.		in wreath	

77. 73-348 ↗ Obv. [legend]. Rev. AEBV]TIO C [P]INNIO [II].

M	↗	P.AEBVTIVS.II.Q	Ed. 22
Dolphin r.		Trident	

78. 73-295 ← Obv. M

M	↗	PAEBVTIVS II VIR QVINQ	
Bucranium		Sacrificial vase; around, palm-branch	Ed. 24

79. 73-255 → Obv. [M]

80. 73-349 Obv.]

CORINT	↗	Q CAECIL NIGR C HEIO P	Ed. 25
Head of Aphrodite r.		Bellerophon on Pegasos r., striking chimera	

81. 73-318 ↓ Obv. C[. Rev. [Q C]AECIL.

82. 73-330 ↓ Obv. COR[. Rev. [Q] CAE[CIL NIGR] C HEIO [P].

83. 73-401 ↓ Obv. [legend]. Rev.]CAE[.

CORI	↗	Q CAECIL NIGR II VIR C HEIO P	Ed. 26
Head of Aphrodite r.		Pegasos flying r.	

84. 73-361 → Obv. [legend]. Rev. Q CA]ECIL[.

AVGVSTVS CORI	↗	P. AEBVT SP F C.I	Ed. 32
Head of Augustus r.		QVI ITER in wreath	

85. 73-333 ↗

PR FITER COR	↗	P.AEBVTIO.SP.F C.HEIO PAMPHILO	
Pegasos r.		in wreath	Ed. 33

86. 73-359 ↓ Obv. FITE[R]. Rev. [P]AEBVTIO.

L FVRIO LABEONE II VIR	↗	L ARRIO PEREGRINO II VIR COR	
Head of Livia l., with hair in knot		Hexastyle temple inscribed GENIVLI	Var. Ed. 41

*87. 73-327 ↖ Obv.] ONE II VI[. Rev.] EREGRINO II VIR[. Variation:
obverse legend on reverse.

88. 73-540 ↗ Obv. [legend]. Rev. traces: legend.

L ARRIO PEREGRINO II VIR	↗	L FVRIO LABEONE II VIR COR.
Head of Tiberius l.		Hexastyle temple; inscr. illeg. Ed. 43

89. 73-427 ← Obv. [legend]. Rev.]FVRIO[] NE]II VIR.

90. 73-355 ← Obv. and Rev. [legends].

L CASTRICIO REGVLO II VIR	↗	P CANINIO AGRIPPA II VIR
QVIN COR Head of Drusus		QVINQ Seated statue of Var.
Caesar (?) r.		the Julia Gens r. BMC 523

91. 73-356 ← Obv.] RICI[. Rev.] AN [. ²⁴

L RVTILO PLANCO II VIR	↗	A VATRONIO LABEONE II VIR COR
Head of Caligula l.		Nike on globe l. Ed. 46

92. 73-309 ↑ Obv. PLA[NCO. Rev. VA[T]RON[IO---]COR.

93. 73-453 ← Obv. As No. 92. Rev.]NIO LA[--]NE.

94. 73-101 → Obv. [legend]; head r. Rev. traces: legend.

AVGVSTV C CAESAR	↗	M BELLIO PROCVLO II VIR COR
Head of Caligula r.		Pegasos r. Ed. 47

95. 73-489 ← Obv. [AVGVSTV] Rev. PR[OCVLO.

NERO CLAVD CAES AVG	↗	MACCANDIDO II VIR GEN COL COR
Head of Nero r.		Genius l., holding patera and cornucopiae Ed. 57

96. 73-306 ↘ Obv. traces: legend. Rev.]CAN[--] COL COR.

SVL GAL CAESAR AVG	↗	L CAN AGRIPPAE II VIR COR
Head of Galba r.		Nike l., holding wreath and palm Ed. 73

97. 73-258 → Obv.]GAL CA[. Rev. [legend].

Uncertain issues (Galba)

98. 73-267 ← Obv. [legend]. Roma head r., turreted. Rev. Ed. 68-70
traces: type.

99. 73-337 Obv. as No. 98. Rev. [type].

ANONYMOUS

C O L Head of Poseidon r.;	↗	C O R Two naked wrest-
behind neck, trident		lers, face-to-face NCoP C-41

²⁴ Obverse legend on reverse, like No. 87, is a variation; Ed. 44 gives no legend readings for this issue.

*100. 73-254 ↘ Obv.]OL. Rev. [ethnic].²⁵

IMPERIAL TIMES

DOMITIAN, A.D. 89-96

IMP CAES DOMITI A G GERM

Head of Domitian r.,
radiate

COL IVL F --- *Hunter.* 132

Naked runner l., carry-
ing torch (?) and palm

*101. 73-299 ↑ Rev. The end of the legend may have read F[L] AVG COR
as on the *Hunterian* specimen.²⁶

IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM

P M Head of Domitian r.

COL IVL FLAV AVG

Poseidon enthroned r.,
holding dolphin and cf. *CopSNG*
trident 275

102. 73-435 → Obv. and Rev. [legends]. Specimen badly worn,
attribution probable.

HADRIAN, A.D. 117-138

[Legend]

Bust of Hadrian r.

[Legend]

Ino holding Melikertes and
running l.

NCoP B-24

103. 73-284 ↗

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193-211

L SERT SEVREPT AVG IMP (sic)

Bust of S. Severus r.

ROC ILC (sic) *BMC* 652

Aphrodite holding shield
of Ares as mirror, stand-
ing l. on Acrocorinth. At
foot, fountain of Peirene;
on either side, harbor-god
with rudder or anchor

*104. 73-487 ↓ Rev. Harbor-gods are perhaps Lechaion and Kenchreai.

CARACALLA, A.D. 198-217

MA[V]REL ---

Bust of young Caracalla r.

CLI COR

Zeus enthroned l., hold-
ing Nike and long scepter

Ed. 207

105. 73-488 → Rev. traces: Nike.

²⁵ Although the right-hand wrestler on our coin appears to raise his right foot off the ground in a kick or lunge, this detail may just be a surface defect for the type is poorly preserved.

²⁶ See above, p. 49.

OTHER GREEK MINTS (57)

SICILY

SYRACUSE, ca. 344-336 B.C.

ΣΥΡΑ Head of Athena l.; around, / Hippocamp l.
dolphins

CopSNG 721

106. 73-215 Trias ← Obv. [ethnic, dolphins]. Rev. traces: type.

MACEDONIA

CASSANDER, 316-297 B.C.

Head of Herakles r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Naked horseman r.

Ed. 236

107. 73-640 ↖ Rev. [inscription; below, letters, symbol].

DEMETRIOS POLIORKETES, 306-283 B.C.

Head of Athena r., in / B A Prow r.
Corinthian helmet

Ed. 237

108. 73-121 ↓ Rev. [letters, symbols].

ANTIGONOS GONATAS, 277-239 B.C.

Head of Athena r., in Corinth- / B A Pan erecting
ian helmet trophy r.

Ed. 240

109. 73-508 → Rev. [letters, symbols].

PHILIP V, 220-178 B.C.

Macedonian shields with crescents,
stars; in center, head of Perseus
r./ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
helmet with
cheek-pieces

Hunter. 23-24

110. 73-676 ↗.

Head of Pan r. / B A Horse and rider r.; below,
letters

Ed. 243

111. 73-558 ← Obv. and Rev. traces: types; [letters]. Attribution
-
- tenuous.

THESSALY

DODONA, after 168 B.C.

ΙΕΡΕΥΣ Head of Zeus r. / ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΡΓΕΑΔΗΣ
/ Bust of Artemis r.

BMC 68-69

- *112. 73-543 ↑ Obv. ΙΕΡΕΥ[Σ. Large drill hole. Rev. ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜ[Ο]Σ
-
- [ΑΡ]ΓΕΑΔΗΣ.

NORTH-WEST GREECE

LEUKAS, *ca.* 430-400 B.C.Pegasos flying r.; below, Λ / Head of Aphrodite l.,
to r., Λ*BMC* 111

*113. 73-287 AR Drachm ↙ 2.19 gr.

Bellerophon r. on Pegasos,
thrusting with lance;
below, ΛΕΥ / Chimera at bay l.*BMC* 51

*114. 73-198 ← Obv. traces: Bellerophon.

AETOLIAN LEAGUE, 279-168 B.C.

Young male head r. / ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Spear-head and jaw-
bone r.*BMC* 43-44

115. 73-451 ↓ Rev. A [ITΩ]ΛΩΝ.

CENTRAL GREECE

LOKRIS, *ca.* 338-300 B.C.Head of Athena r., in crested
Athenian helmet; above,
letters / ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Grapes*BMC* 61-68

116. 73-645 ↑ Obv. [letters].

HISTIAIA, *ca.* 196-146 B.C.Head of maenad r., vine-
wreathed / ΙΣΤΙΑΙΩΝ Nymph Histiaia
seated on galley r., hold-
ing styliscf. *BMC*
104 ff.*117. 73-403 AR Attic tetrobol ↑ 2.22 gr. Rev. ΙΣ[T]; on hull,
wing; below, trident (?).

ATTICA

ATHENS, 3rd century B.C.

Head of Athena r., in
Corinthian helmet / ΑΘΕ Owl r., with open
wings; to r., amphora*CopSNG* 85

*118. 73-85 AR Pentobol ↘ 2.50 gr. Rev. A[ΘΕ].

Ca. 4th to 2nd century B.C.Head of Athena r., in
Corinthian helmet / ΑΗΘ Owl l., with closed
wings: all in wreath*BMC* 240 ff.

119. 73-621 ↓ Rev. [ethnic].

"New Style," *ca.* 196-86 B.C.Head of Athena r., in
Attic helmet / ΑΘΕ Owl r., on amphora,
in wreath; below, symbols*BMC* 523 ff.

120. 73-541 ↑ Rev. [ΘΕ, amphora].

Head of Athena r., in Attic helmet	/	A Θ Ε Athena r., armed with spear and aegis: all in wreath	BMC 561 ff.
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121. 73-406 ↑ Rev. [ΘΕ].

Imperial Times Head of Athena r., in Corinthian helmet	/	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ Athena standing l., resting spear and shield; to l., olive-tree	BMC 694
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122. 73-50 ↓ Rev. ΑΘΗ[ΝΑΙ]ΩΝ.

ELEUSIS (?), 4th century B.C. Triptolemos in winged chariot l.	/	ΕΛΕΥΣΙ Pig r., on βάκχος	BMC 23 ff.
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123. 73-195 Rev. [type]. Coin badly corroded and reading tenuous.

ΑΕΓΙΝΑ, 4th century B.C. Two dolphins; between, Α	/	Five-part incuse square	CopSNG 538
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124. 73-670 ← Rev. in two compartments: Ν Ι.

PELOPONNESE

DYME

JULIUS CAESAR, 49-44 B.C.

C.ARR.I.A.F.C.I.D.C.IVL.TANG

Head of Julius Caesar r.

/ II.VIR.QVIN.Q.EX.D.D.

Plow

Imh.-Blum.
(Mon. Gr.)
p. 165, 42

125. 73-293 ← Obv. [legend]; to l., CTMK: six-rayed star
Rev. [legend].²⁷

PATRAS

CARACALLA, A.D. 211-217.

MAVRANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM

Head of Caracalla r.

/ COL A A PATR

Hermes seated l., with
chlamys and caduceus; at
feet, ram CopSNG 204

- *126. 73-484 ↓ Obv. MAVR[A]. Rev. COL A [A].

PELLENE, 3rd century B.C.

Head of Apollo r.

/ TE Ram's head r., in laurel-
wreath

BMC 10-12

127. 73-627 →

²⁷ See *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 328, no. 64 for similar specimen found in the Demeter Sanctuary.

- SIKYON, 4th-2nd century B.C.
Dove flying r. / Σ in olive-wreath *BMC* 89-91
128. 73-411 \leftarrow
- Dove flying r. / Σ I in wreath *BMC* 138-142
129. 73-632 \leftarrow Specimen much worn. Rev. traces: Σ I
130. 73-636 \leftarrow
131. 73-601 \downarrow Obv. type 1. Rev. [I]. *BMC* 143-145
- Dove flying l. / \mathbb{E} in wreath *BMC* 154
132. 73-332 \rightarrow Rev. traces: monogram.
- Dove feeding r.; above, Σ I / Tripod in wreath *BMC* 176-181
133. 73-389 \nwarrow
134. 73-622 \swarrow
135. 73-628 \nwarrow
136. 73-441 \uparrow Similar, but Rev. l. and r. of tripod, E-Y *CopSNG* 114
- Dove flying l. / Σ I in olive-wreath *BMC* 203-204
137. 73-294 \nwarrow
- Head of Apollo r. / Ξ ENOKPI Dove flying l. *BMC* 239-240
138. 73-370 \searrow Rev. [OKPI].
- Dove flying l. / Uncertain type
139. 73-206
140. 73-310
- PALE (KEPHALLENIA), ca. 370-189 B.C.
 Γ with corn grain, inside / Dolphin r.; below, waves *CopSNG* 468
- *141. 73-49 \uparrow Rev. traces: type.
- ARGOS, before 421 B.C.
Protome of wolf l., truncation dotted Δ in two-part incuse cf. Brett 1223
- *142. 73-221 AR Aeginetic hemidrachm \uparrow 2.38 gr. Rev. to l., shallow drill hole. Moderate wear.
- Ca. 350-228 B.C.
Wolf head l. / Δ below, altar *BMC* 99
143. 73-499 \rightarrow

Ca. 228-146 B.C.

Protome of wolf r. /



BMC 121

- *144. 73-652 AR Aeginetic hemidrachm ↘ 1.84 gr. Rev. below,
Dioskuri caps.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138-161.

ANTΩK --- CE ---

Head of A. Pius r.

A P [Γ] E I Ω N

Amymone seated on rock l.,
with l. hand on hydria; to
l., Poseidon (?) r.

cf. *NCoP*
GG-18

145. 73-167 ↓ Poor state of preservation.²⁸

[ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΑΥ]ΓΟΥΣΤΑ Δ[ΟΜΝΑ

Bust of Julia Domna r.

A P [Γ] E I Ω N

Perseus l., holding harpa
and Medusa head

cf. *NCoP*
FF-22

146. 73-486 ↓ Rev. [Medusa head]. Poor state of preservation.

MANTINEIA, ca. 370-240 B.C.

Head of Athena r. in crestless
Corinthian helmet

BMC 20-23

147. 73-331 → Rev. [N].

CRETE

ARSINOE, last quarter of the 3rd century B.C.

Head of Athena l. in crested
Corinthian helmet

APΣI Two dolphins
upwards

Le Rider
(*Mon. Crét.*)

- *148. 73-243 ↑ Rev. [PΣ]. Rare find for Corinth.²⁹

pl. 35, 21-22

PHRYGIA

KIBYRA, 166-84 B.C.

Young male head in crested
helmet r.; below, ΩC

KIBYPATΩN Protome of
humped bull

Imh.-Blum.
(*Kl. M. I*)
p. 252, 12

- *149. 73-358 ↑ Rev. above, E † [Λ B ---. Rare find for Corinth.³⁰

JUDEA

PALESTINE

HEROD ARCHELAUS, 4 B.C. to A.D. 6.

HPΩΔΟΥ Bunch of grapes and
vine-leaf

Double-crested helmet

CopSNG 69-70

150. 73-516 ↓ Obv. [HPΩΔΟΥ]. Rev. below, traces: ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟ; to l.,
[symbol]. Coin in poor condition, but attribution probable.

²⁸ See above, p. 49.²⁹ See above, pp. 49-50.³⁰ See above, p. 50.

EGYPT

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES, 247-222 B.C.

Bust of Ptolemy r.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
Eagle on fulmen l.

Ed. 468

151. 73-629 ↑ Rev. [EMAIOY]; to r., cornucopiae.

UNCERTAIN

152. 73-17 Obv. head r., in Corinthian helmet. Rev. [type]. MACEDONIA (?).
 153. 73-314 Obv. [type]. Rev. wreath, letter (?). SIKYON (?).
 154. 73-612 Obv. [type]. Rev. wreath. KLEONE (?).
 155. 73-544 Obv. head l., helmeted (?). Rev. [type].
 156. 73-75 Obv. head r., laureate, bearded (?). Rev. [type].
 157. 73-440 (Fragment) Obv. [type]. Rev. traces: --A--E--- Bull protome prancing r., head raised, full-face.
 158. 73-274 ↑ Obv. Hadrian bust r. Rev. female figure standing r., robed, l. arm raised. Cf. *NCoP* D-70 (Corinth), R-7 (Aegium), etc.
 159. 73-649 ↘ Obv. emperor head r., (Commodus ?). Rev. female figure with polos (?) standing l., offering over altar.
 160. 73-619 → Obv. emperor head r. Rev. robed figure standing facing, with lyre (?). Cf. *NCoP* I-23, 24 (Argos).
 161. 73-32 (Fragment) Obv. --GE-- top of head r., (Geta ?). Rev. two pairs of booted feet, and end of chlamys. Cf. *BMC*, pl. 26, 6 (Lacedaemon).
 162. 73-584 (Fragment) Obv. --IR-- top of head r. Rev. [type].

Greek illegible: 16 (of which four may be tesserae).

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE (2)

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, ca. 56 B.C.

Rome	Head of Ancus Marcius r.; to l., lituus; below, ANCVS	↘ Equestrian statue r. on arcade; be- low, ΛQVΛMRC	Syd. 919c
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- *163. 73-317 AR Denarius ↘. Rev. to l., traces: PHILIPPVS, [Λ]QVΛ.

M. ANTONIUS, ca. 32-31 B.C.

Ephesus	ANT AV ϙ III VIR PRC / LE ϙ XIV Three standards Galley	Syd. 1234
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- *164. 73-546 AR Denarius ↑ Obv. A]NT AV ϙ [III].

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (165)

TRAJAN, A.D. 98-117

Rome	COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Felicitas l.	<i>BMC</i> III, 301
A.D. 107-111		

*165. 73-241 AR Denarius ↓ Rev. O[PT]IMO.

HADRIAN, A.D. 117-138

Uncertain Uncertain type

166. 73-240 Sestertius.

AURELIAN, A.D. 270-275

Uncertain RESTITVT ORBIS Emperor, woman

Agora II, 628

167. 73-454 Antoninianus.

Uncertain type

168. 73-239 Antoninianus.

PROBUS, A.D. 276-282

Siscia VIRTVS PROBI AVG Mars advancing r.
A.D. 278

Agora II, 685

169. 73-613

DIOCLETIAN, A.D. 284-305

Uncertain GENIO POPVLI ROMANI Genius l.

170. 73-590 Rev. to r., star or pellet, S; to l., Γ. No mint mark.

MAXIMIAN, A.D. 285-305

Cyzicus CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Jupiter
ca. A.D. 295-229

RIC VI, 16b

171. 73-391 Antoninianus.

172. 73-438 Same.

LICINIUS I, A.D. 307-323

Cyzicus IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG Jupiter l.
A.D. 317-320

RIC VII, 9

173. 73-134

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 307-337

Arles (?) VIRTVS EXERCIT Standard, captives
A.D. 319-320

RIC VII, 202

174. 73-238 Rev. mint mark: P T (?).

Sirmium SARMATIA DEVICTA Victory advancing r.
A.D. 324-325/6

RIC VII, 48

175. 73-300

Nicomedia PROVIDENTIAE AVGG Camp gate *RIC* VII, 90
A.D. 324-325

176. 73-588

VN MR Pietas r. Hill 1148
A.D. 341-346

177. 73-237

Cyzicus VN MR Pietas r. Hill 1304
A.D. 341-346

178. 73-386

CONSTANTINOPLE

Cyzicus No legend. Victory 1. Hill 1220
A.D. 330-335

179. 73-19

Uncertain GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard cf. Hill 1272
A.D. 335-337

180. 73-236

CONSTANTINE II, A.D. 337-340

Thessalonica GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards Hill 836
A.D. 330-335

181. 73-460

Cyzicus GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard Hill 1263
A.D. 335-337

182. 73-473

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337-361

Rome VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories Hill 641
A.D. 341-346

183. 73-343

FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 684
A.D. 355-360

184. 73-437

Thessalonica VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories Hill 862
A.D. 341-346

185. 73-471

A.D. 351-354 186. 73-273	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 1681
Heraclea A.D. 355-361 187. 73-281	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus 1.	Hill 1905
Constantinople A.D. 355-361 188. 73-201	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 2049
Nicomedia A.D. 346-350 189. 73-371 190. 73-467	Same	Hill 2295
Cyzicus A.D. 337-339 191. 73-461	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Hill 1289
A.D. 341-346 192. 73-470	VICT AVG Victory advancing 1.	Hill 1300
A.D. 346-350 193. 73-262	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 2484
Antioch A.D. 337-341 194. 73-436 195. 73-465	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Hill 1379-1381
A.D. 351-361 196. 73-551	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 2632
Alexandria A.D. 355-361 197. 73-659	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus 1.	Hill 2850
Uncertain 198. 73-144	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	cf. Hill 2634

199. 73-414
 200. 73-328 Rev. to I., ·S· cf. Hill 1679
 201. 73-323 Rev. to I., M cf. Hill 1687
202. 73-380 SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus I. cf. Hill 2053
203. 73-462 VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath cf. Hill 1305
- CONSTANS I, A.D. 337-350
- Thessalonica VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories Hill 861
 A.D. 341-346
204. 73-472
- Constantinople VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath Hill 1069
 A.D. 341-346
205. 73-345
- Nicomedia Same Hill 1150
 A.D. 341-346
206. 73-457
- Cyzicus GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard Hill 1267
 A.D. 335-337
207. 73-432
- Uncertain FEL TEMP REPARATIO Virtus leading barbarian from hut
 Hill 1636
208. 73-490 Rev. to I., Γ.
209. 73-60 GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard cf. Hill 1056
 210. 73-447
211. 73-118 VICT AVG Victory advancing I. cf. Hill 1302
- CONSTANTIUS GALLUS
- Cyzicus FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Hill 2487
 A.D. 351-354
212. 73-464
- Uncertain Same
213. 73-396
 214. 73-586

JULIAN II, A.D. 361-363

Siscia (?) FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman Var. Hill 1224
A.D. 355-361

215. 73-417 Rev. mint mark: AS with palm branch.⁸¹

Heraclea SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l. Hill 1906
A.D. 355-361

215. 73-450

Constantinople Same cf. Hill 2054
A.D. 355-361

216. 73-278

217. 73-426 Rev. to l., star.

Uncertain FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman

218. 73-384

219. 73-444

220. 73-474

221. 73-585 Rev. to l., M.

SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.

cf. Hill 2316

222. 73-445

223. 73-446

HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE

Constantinople FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman

224. 73-276

GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard

225. 73-468

Nicomedia Same

226. 73-55

Uncertain FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman

227. 73-156

228. 73-190

229. 73-196

230. 73-214

231. 73-251

232. 73-326

233. 73-378

234. 73-395

235. 73-415

236. 73-419

237. 73-420

238. 73-455

239. 73-519

240. 73-569

241. 73-669

⁸¹ The usual mint mark for this series is ASIS with wreath, ♀, or officina. The two palm branches, or single one with star, pellet, or wreath flanking the ASIS(C), begin about A.D. 361-363. These later series, however, do not include the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type.

SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 242. 73-200 | 244. 73-259 |
| 243. 73-250 | 245. 73-279 |

VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories

246. 73-252

VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath

247. 73-377
248. 73-398
249. 73-463

Uncertain type

250. 73-82

VALENTINIAN I, A.D. 364-375

Thessalonica (?) GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive
A.D. 367-375

Hill 1757

251. 73-431 Rev. to l., wreath; to r., B; [mint].

Uncertain type

252. 73-568

VALENS, A.D. 364-378

Arles
A.D. 364-367

SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory r.

RIC IX,
p. 64, 9b

253. 73-270

Cyzicus
A.D. 364-375

GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

Hill 2518

254. 73-582

Uncertain
SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory r.

Hill 528

255. 73-456
256. 73-611

Uncertain type

257. 73-256

PROCOPIUS, A.D. 365-366

Uncertain
REPARATIO FEL TEMP Emperor r.

Hill 2331

258. 73-264

GRATIAN, A.D. 367-383

Antioch A.D. 383 259. 73-266	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	Hill 2729
Uncertain 260. 73-514	VOT XV MVLT XXX in wreath	cf. Hill 1819

VALENTINIAN II, A.D. 375-392

Siscia A.D. 375-378 261. 73-142	GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive	Hill 1501
Thessalonica A.D. 383-392 262. 73-150 263. 73-302	VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor l. on ship	Hill 1853
Heraclea A.D. 383-392 264. 73-173	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	Hill 1983
Cyzicus A.D. 383 265. 73-342	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath	Hill 2556
Uncertain 266. 73-183 267. 73-207	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	cf. Hill 1105

THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379-395

Thessalonica A.D. 383-392 268. 73-205 269. 73-216	GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive	Hill 1851
A.D. 383-392 270. 73-452 271. 73-466	VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor on ship l.	Hill 1854
Constantinople A.D. 383-395	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	Hill 2192

272. 73-165

Cyzicus	Same	Hill 2569 ff.
A.D. 383-395		

273. 73-301

274. 73-658

	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath	Hill 2557
A.D. 383		

275. 73-199

276. 73-242

277. 73-335

Uncertain	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	cf. Hill 1106
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278. 73-213

279. 73-367

THEODOSIUS I OR II

Uncertain	Uncertain type
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280. 73-151

ARCADIUS, A.D. 383-408

Constantinople	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Vivtory, captive	Hill 2185
A.D. 383-392		

281. 73-248

Nicomedia	Same	Hill 2408
A.D. 383-392		

282. 73-62

283. 73-67

	VOT V in wreath	Hill 2385
A.D. 383		

284. 73-81

Cyzicus	CONCORDIA AVG Cross	Hill 2584
A.D. 395-408		

285. 73-208

Uncertain	Same	cf. Hill 2920
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286. 73-382

287. 73-268

HONORIUS, A.D. 408-423

Uncertain GLORIA ROMANORVM Two Emperors with globe cf. Hill 2224
 288. 73-245

THEODOSIUS, A.D. 400-450

Constantinople GLORIA ROMANORVM Two Emperors with globe Hill 2225
 A.D. 408-423
 289. 73-249

No legend. Cross in wreath Hill 2235

A.D. 425-450
 290. 73-394

Uncertain SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive cf. Hill 2226
 291. 73-347 Style crude, possible imitation.

Uncertain type
 292. 73-166

MARCIAN, A.D. 450-457

Uncertain



Hill 2249

293. 73-247
 294. 73-407

295. 73-374 Same, but with † above.

Hill 2250

LEO I, A.D. 457-474

Thessalonica (?)

Hill 1883

A.D. 457-474



296. 73-63

Uncertain Lion l.

cf. *NNM* 148,
 437 ff.

297. 73-234 Condition poor, reading tenuous.

Standing figure robed

cf. *NNM* 148,
 740 ff.

298. 73-365 Rev. to l., b; to r., E. Condition poor.

ZENO, A.D. 474-491

Uncertain



NNM 148,
 912 ff.

299. 73-413

300. 73-428

301. 73-422 Condition poor, reading tenuous.

VALENTINIAN I-VALENTINIAN III

Lyons (?) GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

302. 73-571

Aquileia VICTORIA AVGGG Two Victories

303. 73-66

Thessalonica VICTORIA AVG Two Victories

304. 73-78

305. 73-96

VIRTUS AVGGG Emperor on ship
306. 73-99

Constantinople VOT X MVLT XX in wreath

307. 73-84

Cyzicus CONCORDIA AVGGG Cross

308. 73-263

SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
309. 73-80

Antioch GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

310. 73-381

Alexandria SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive

311. 73-518

Uncertain CONCORDIA AVG or AVGGG Cross

312. 73-320

313. 73-515

314. 73-296 Anepigraphic. Cross

GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

315. 73-79

316. 73-429

317. 73-533

318. 73-598 Same. Two Emperors with shields

SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
319. 73-86

SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory 1.

320. 73-290
321. 73-587

VICTORIA AVG, AVGG, or AVGGG Two Victories

322. 73-152
323. 73-364

VICTORIA AVGG Victory 1.

324. 73-65
325. 73-211
326. 73-291
327. 73-368

VOT XX MVLTVLXXX in wreath

328. 73-322
329. 73-393

ROMAN IMPERIAL UNCLASSIFIED

Fourth century after Christ:	8
Late fourth and fifth centuries after Christ:	49
Uncertain period:	6

"VANDAL" PERIOD (3)

330. 73-362 Anepigraphic. Christogram in wreath
 331. 73-161 *l* in reel border ³²
 332. 73-385


MN IX,
p. 174, 243

UNCLASSIFIED

"Vandal" period: 14

BYZANTINE (54)

ANASTASIUS, A.D. 491-518 or JUSTINIAN I

- Constantinople Bust r. /  in reel border
 333. 73-224
334. 73-425

cf. *MN XI*,
p. 189, 158 ff.

JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527-565

- Uncertain Bust r. / A or A
 335. 73-68
336. 73-180

MN XI, p. 195,
355 or p. 198, 401

³² The reverse marking does not seem to be a B for Baduila, unless in very barbaric form. A crude bust without letters can be made out on the obverse.

JUSTIN II, A.D. 565-578

Constantinople Justin, Sophia /  ANNO 1. *DO I, 23a*
A.D. 566-567

337. 73-119

THEOPHILUS, A.D. 829-842

Constantinople Emperor / Inscription *BMC II, 27-30*
A.D. 839-842

338. 73-38

339. 73-47

LEO VI, A.D. 886-912

Constantinople Emperor / Inscription *BMC II, 8-10*
A.D. 886-912

340. 73-42

343. 73-182

341. 73-145

344. 73-189

342. 73-155

CONSTANTINE VII, A.D. 913-959

Constantinople Constantine, Zoe busts / Inscription *BMC II, 1-6*
A.D. 913-919

345. 73-535

A.D. 919-921 Constantine bust / Inscription *BMC II, 11-13*

346. 73-114

A.D. 919-944 Romanus I bust / Inscription *BMC II, 14-29*

347. 73-174

350. 73-154

348. 73-191

351. 73-164

349. 73-146 ³³

352. 73-179

A.D. 945-959 Constantine bust / Inscription *BMC II, 45-57*

353. 73-35 ³⁴

A.D. 945-959 Constantine, Romanus II busts / Inscription *BMC II, 70-76*

354. 73-170 ³⁵

³³ Four (Nos. 349-352) are overstruck on LEO VI (No. 340).

³⁴ Overstrike, probably on LEO VI (No. 340) with possible third striking. Rev. traces: arabic legend (?), Seljuk (?). Flan partially clipped, condition poor.

³⁵ Overstrike on Romanus I (No. 347).

NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078-1081

Constantinople
A.D. 1078-1081Christ figure / Cross and circle with CΦ
NA*BMC II, 12-21*

355. 73-23

356. 73-31

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

Class A-2
A.D. 989-1028

Christ bust / Inscription

nimbus with:

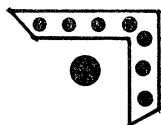
book with: / above:

below:

Agora II, 1864

357. 73-127

. .



.

.

358. 73-125

. .

[-]

[-]

[-]

359. 73-607

. .

[-]

[-]

[-]

360. 73-138

. .



| — |

| — |

361. 73-171

. .

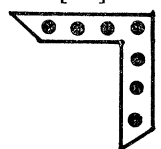
[-]

∴

∴

362. 73-33

. .



363. 73-46

. .

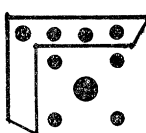


. . . .

. . . .

364. 73-111

. .



[-]

[-]

365. 73-106

[-]

[-]

[-]

[-]

366. 73-115

Same

367. 73-126

Same

Class D
A.D. 1042-1059

Christ on throne with back / Inscription

Agora II 1867

368. 73-574

370. 73-105 ³⁶

369. 73-575

371. 73-34 ³⁷Class F
A.D. 1059-1067Christ on throne without / Inscription
back*Agora II, 1869*³⁶ Probable overstrike, but undertype obliterated.³⁷ Overstrike on Class C (Christ figure/ Jewelled cross, insc. in angles). The coin was possibly struck a third time, but types are unidentifiable. The flan is clipped into an octagonal shape.

372. 73-573

Class H Christ bust / Patriarchal cross
A.D. 1071-1078

Agora II, 1871

373. 73-109

374. 73-572

Class I Christ bust / Latin cross
A.D. 1078-1081

Agora II, 1872

375. 73-26³⁸

378. 73-107

376. 73-27

379. 73-117

377. 73-29

Class J Christ bust / Latin cross on crescent
A.D. 1081-1118

Agora II, 1873

380. 73-139

Class K Christ bust / Half-length figure
A.D. 1081-1118

Agora II, 1874

381. 73-285

382. 73-30³⁹

ALEXIUS I, A.D. 1081-1118

Thessalonica C Φ Jewelled cross ra- / Alexius bust
ca. A.D. 1092- Δ Δ diate on steps
1118

Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12

383. 73-22

384. 73-104

385. 73-128

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143-1180

Uncertain
Greek mint St. George bust / Manuel bust

Hendy, pl. 18,
3-4, p. 122

386. 73-129

* * *

Illegible fragments: 30

Not coins: 31

Disintegrated: 73

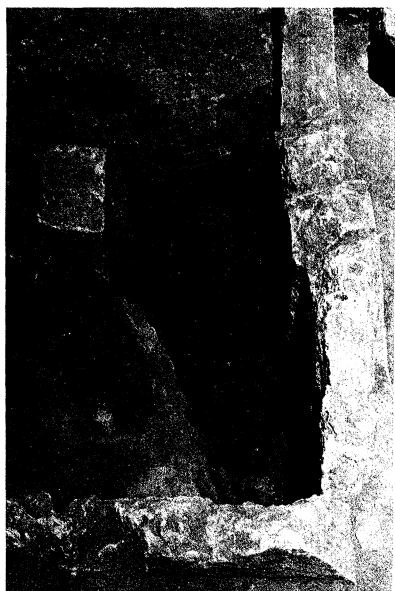
1 1878 Greek 5 lepta piece

JOAN E. FISHER

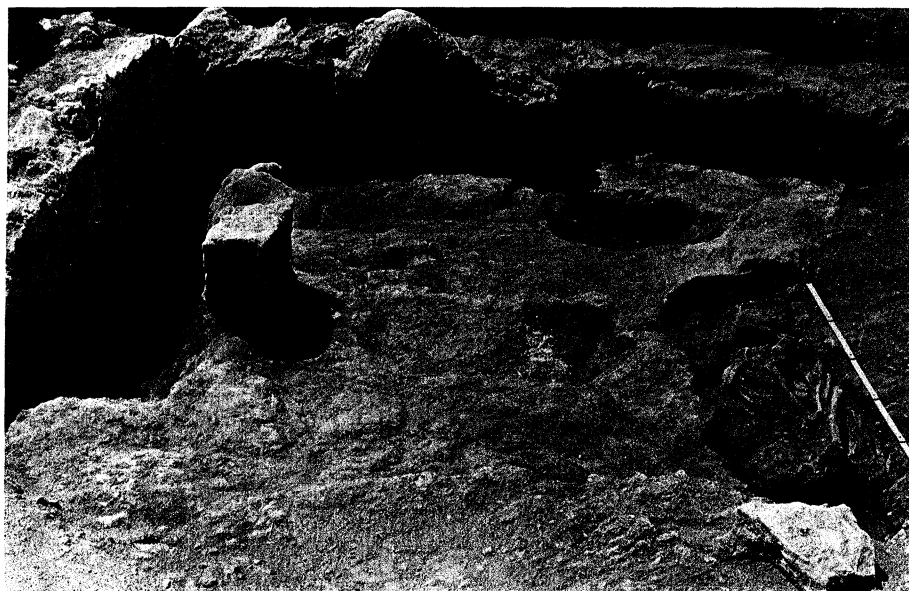
CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

³⁸ Two (Nos. 375-376) are overstruck, but undertypes are obliterated.

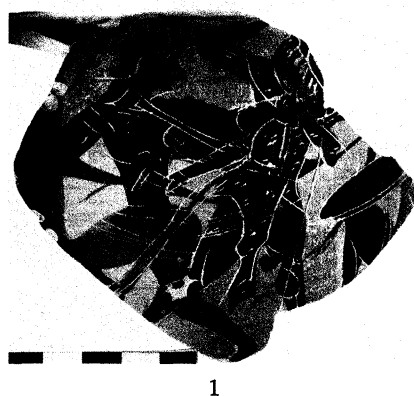
³⁹ Overstrike on Class J (No. 380).



a. Hero Temenos, Grave 73-4, from south



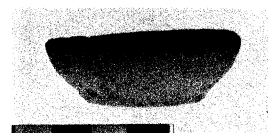
b. Hero Temenos, southeast quarter of enclosure, from north



1



3



2



4

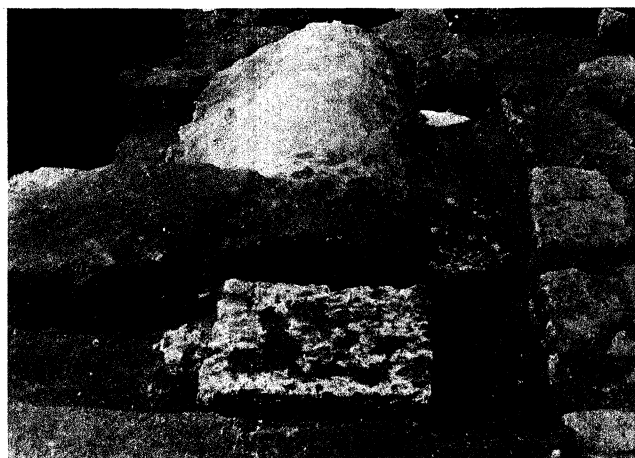


5

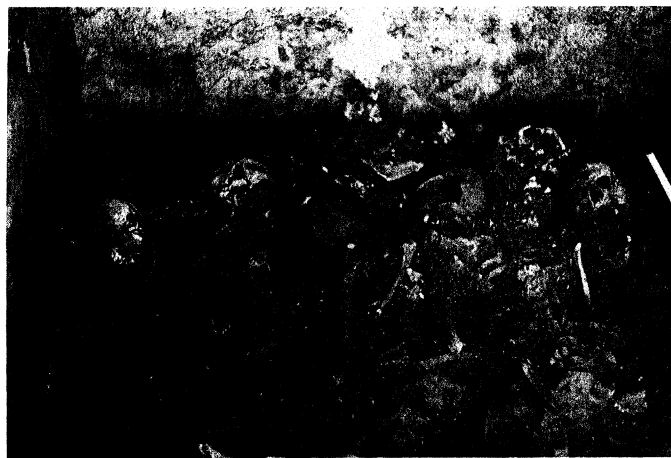


c. West end of Forum, Vaulted Tomb from east 1. Pre-tomb walls 2. Walls associated with tomb

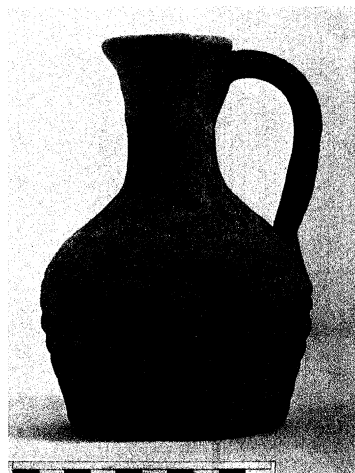
PLATE 2



a. Vaulted Tomb, sealed, from east



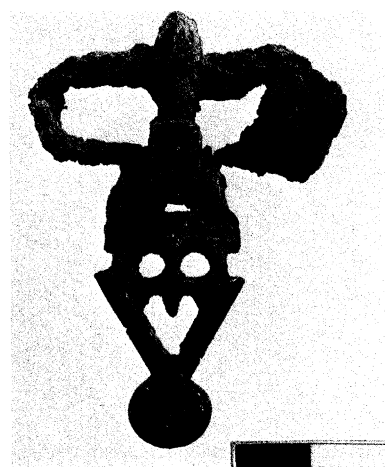
b. Vaulted Tomb, inside, from east



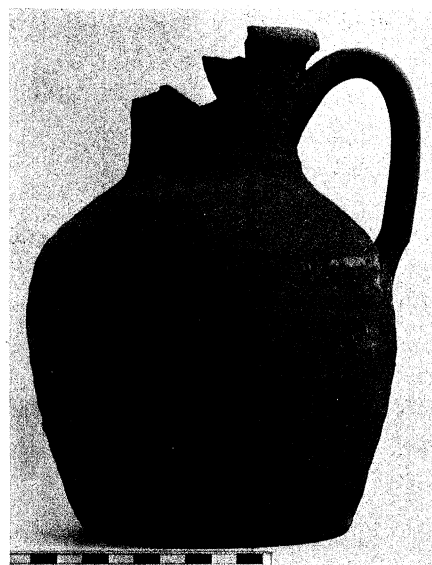
7



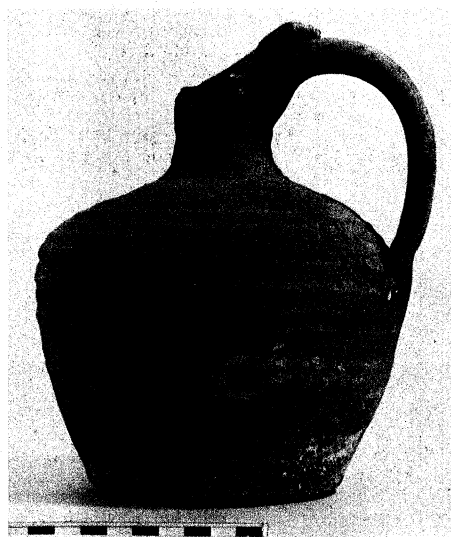
c. Byzantine road or court, from north



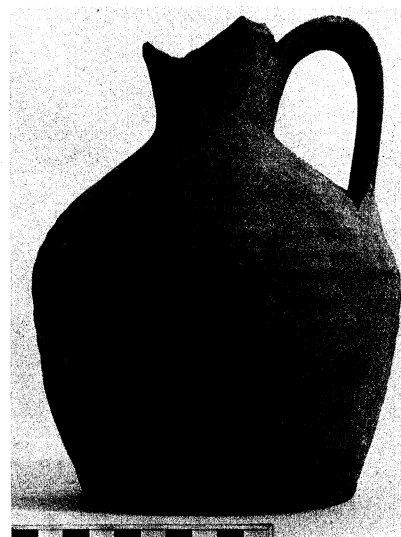
8



C-34-1591



C-34-1592

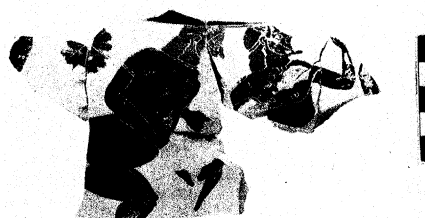


C-34-1593

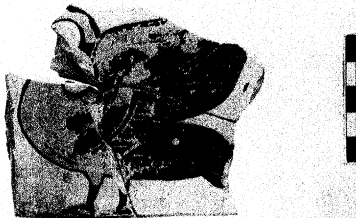


Hemicycle, Trader's Complex, from northeast 1. Room 1 2. Room 2 4. "Court" 5. Pit

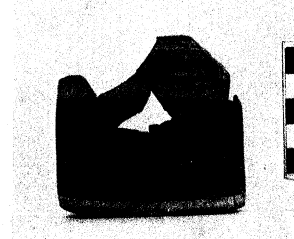
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II, JOAN E. FISHER, JEAN MACINTOSH: EXCAVATION AT CORINTH, 1973



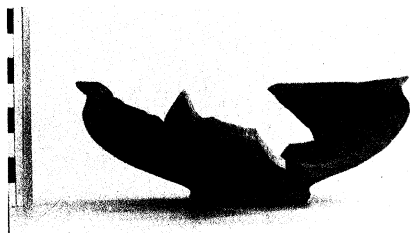
9, fragment c



9, fragment f



10



11



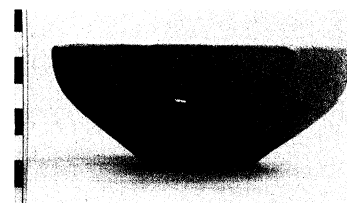
12



C-73-110



C-73-96



14



15



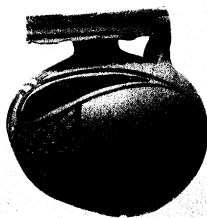
16



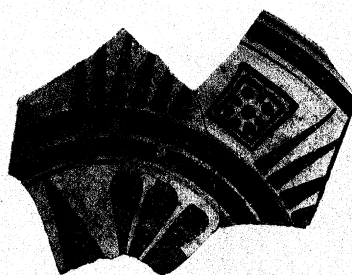
17



18



19



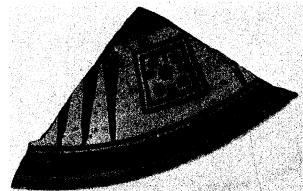
20



21



C-73-133



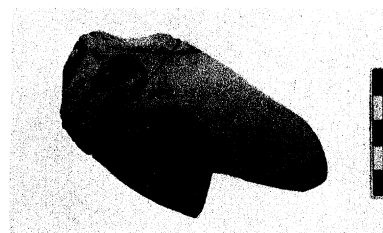
23

Pottery from Hemicycle

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II, JOAN E. FISHER, JEAN MACINTOSH: EXCAVATION AT CORINTH, 1973



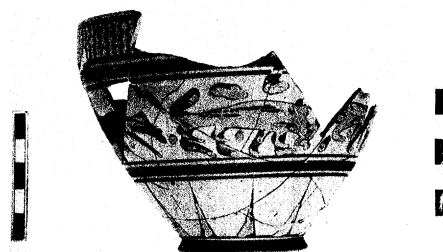
24



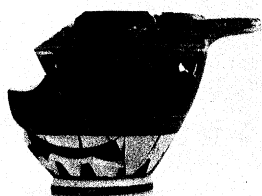
25



26



27



28



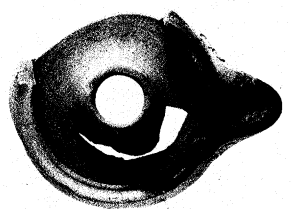
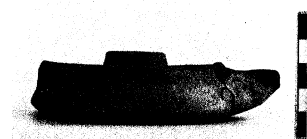
29



C-73-79



30



31



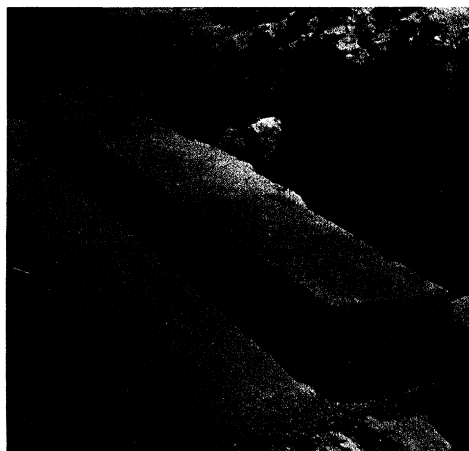
33



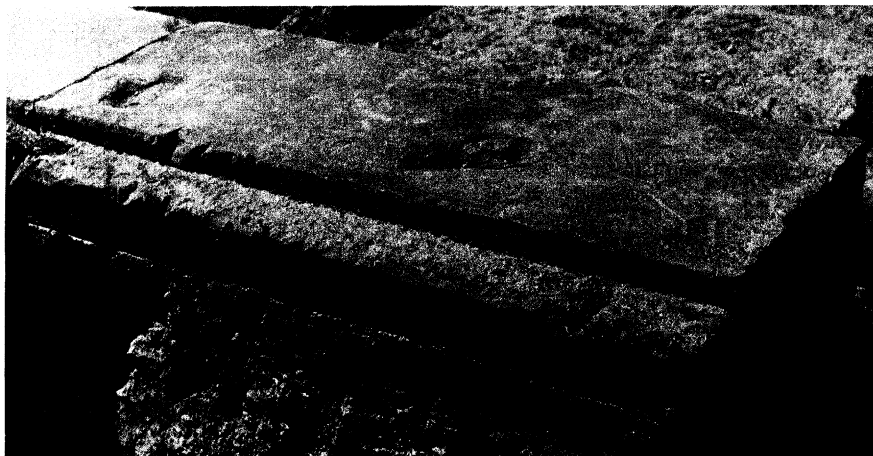
35

Pottery and Lamp from Hemicycle

PLATE 6



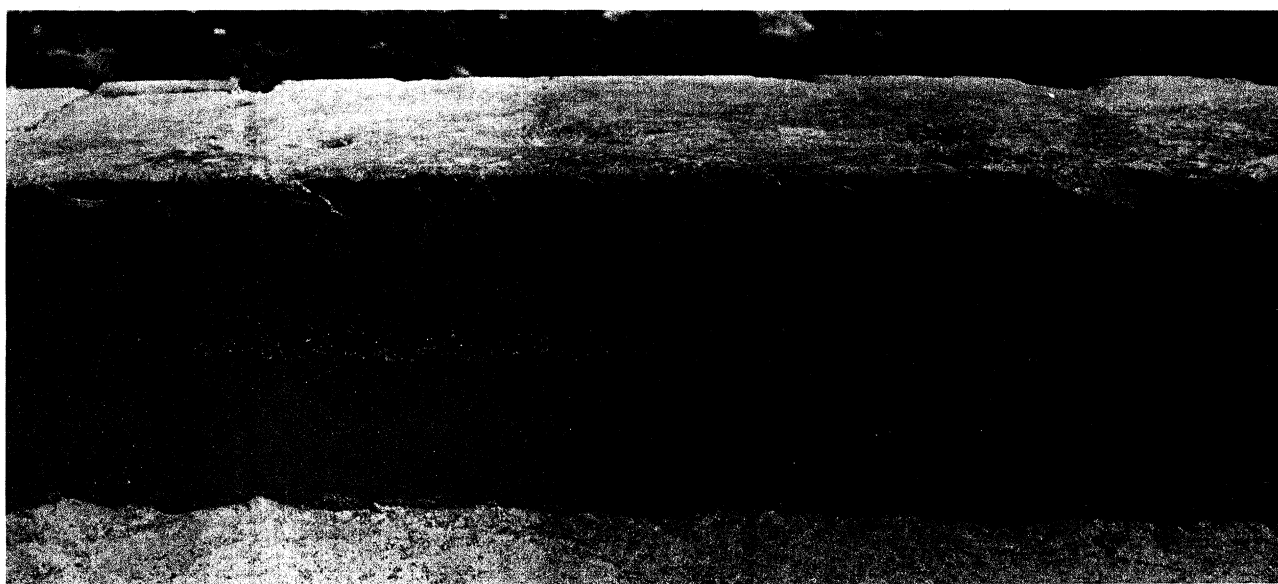
a. Step from southwest



b. No. 37

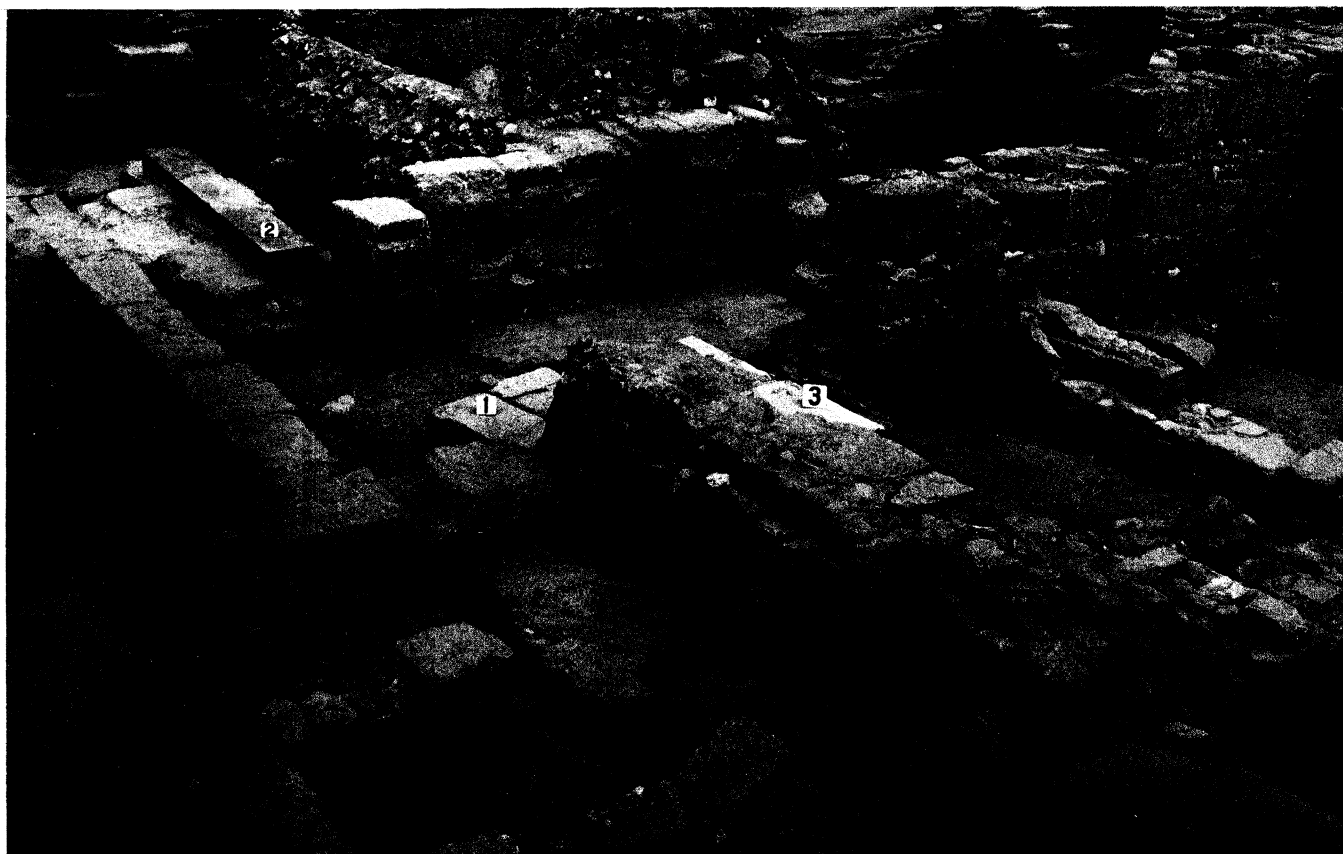


c. No. 37



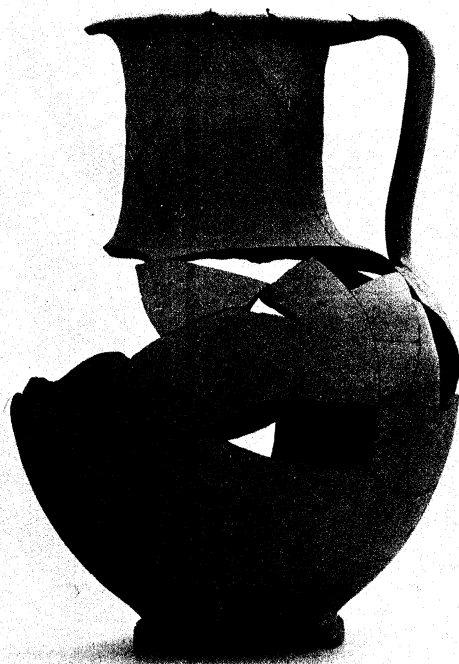
d. No. 36

Lechaion Road East, Inscriptions re-used as Step
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS II, JOAN E. FISHER, JEAN MACINTOSH: EXCAVATION AT CORINTH, 1973



a. Shops 4, 5, and Bath entrance, from southwest

1. Monument foundation
2. Inscriptions re-used as step
3. West wall of Shop 4



No. 38



No. 40

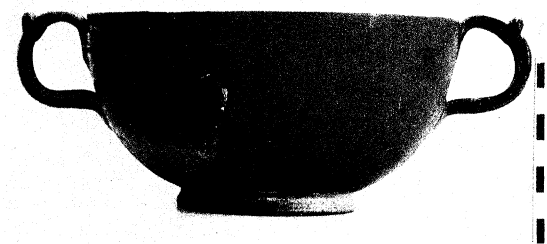


No. 39



No. 42

Lechaion Road East



45



45, medallion



46



47



44



48



49



43

Lechaion Road East



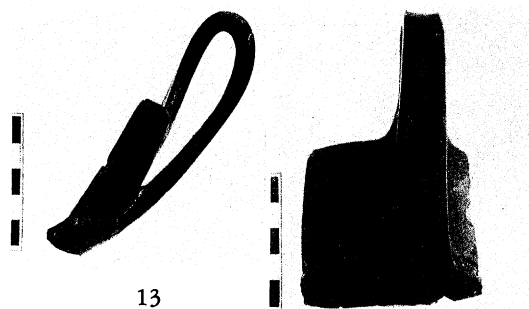
50



41



3

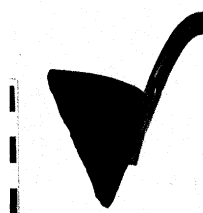


13

13, handle



4



16



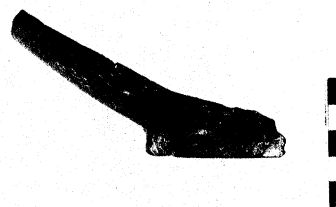
5



21 (No. 21)

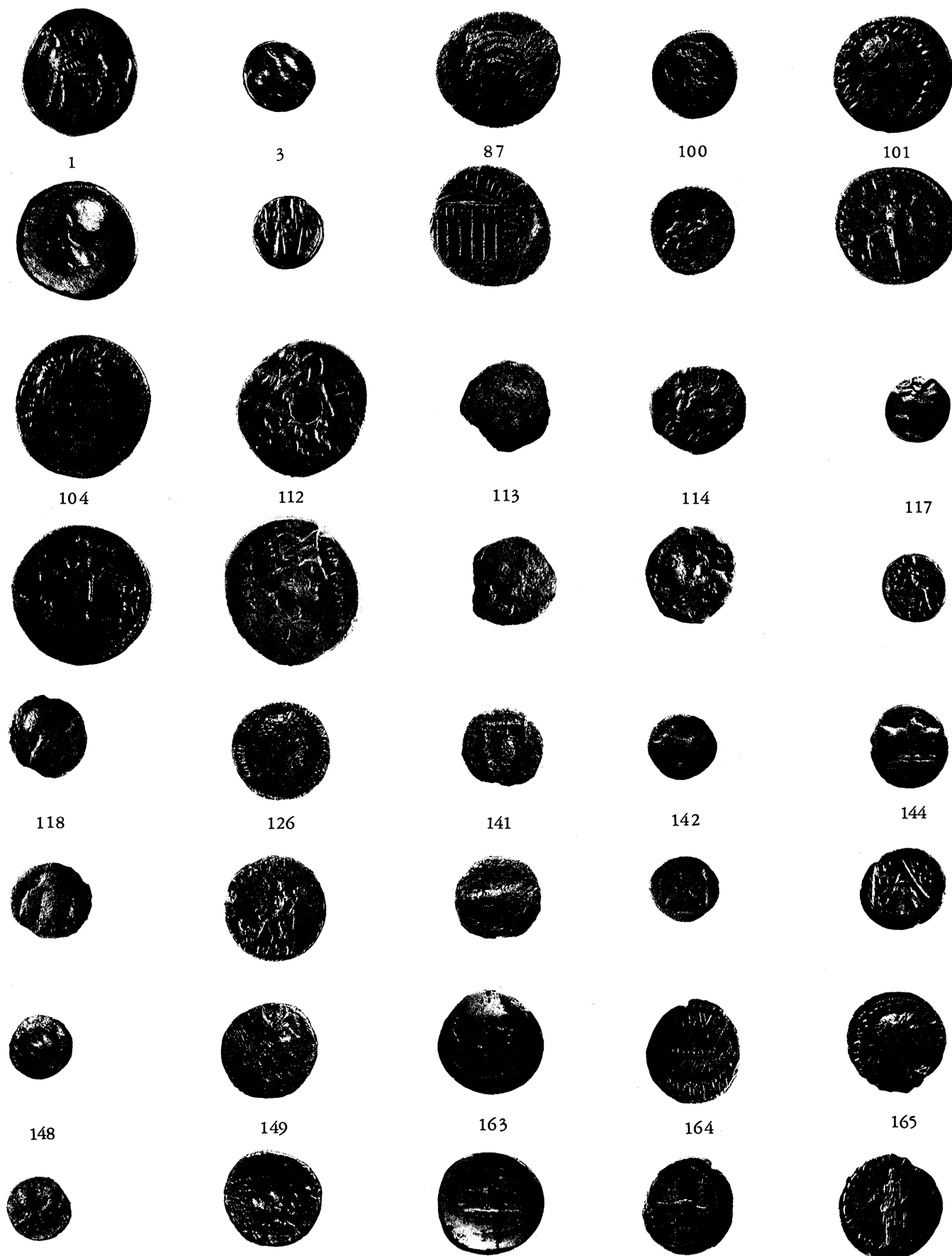


15



20

Appendix I: Bucchero from Corinth



Appendix II: Coins (Actual Size)